

## 10 Alabama Cities Double Population

Ten Alabama cities and towns had outstanding growth during the 1940-50 decade. Each of them grew more than 100 per cent, the Commerce Department reported.

Leading the list was Childersburg with an increase of 601 per cent. Other on the list: Bay Minette, 111 per cent; Summerdale, 104; Tallassee, 317; Glencoe, 119; Auburn, 178; Thomaston, 197; Arab, 148; Pritchard, 212, and Aliceville, 114.

## State Census Gain All In White Group

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—(AP)—All of the 1940-1950 population increase in Alabama was registered in the white racial group, a preliminary report from the Bureau of the Census showed Tuesday.

The 1950 white population was 2,079,500, a gain of 12.5 per cent, or 230,403 in 10 years.

The 1950 non-white population was 982,243, a decline of 1,621 from the 1940 figure. The non-white group includes Negroes, Indians, Japanese and Chinese.

In Alabama, the non-white group is made up almost entirely of Negroes.

Urban population in 1950, under the new definition for urban areas, was 1,340,937, of which 886,663 was white. Rural population of 1,720,806 included 1,192,837 whites.



## Non-White Population Gain Shown

The number of "nonwhite" persons in the District increased 50 percent during the past decade, according to official 1950 census figures. The figure, released Saturday, lists the white and nonwhite breakdown as 518,147 and 284,031 persons, respectively, a total of 802,178.

The nonwhite figure includes Negroes, American Indians, Japanese and Chinese. The Washington Post erroneously reported yesterday that this population group had doubled.

The 10-year shift in District population groups is shown in the following table:

Color and sex	1950	1940	Percent change 1940-1950	Percent Distribution 1950	Percent Distribution 1940
Total ..	802,178	663,091	21.0	100.0	100.0
White .....	518,147	474,326	9.2	64.6	71.5
Nonwhite ...	284,031	188,765	50.5	35.4	28.5
Male ...	377,879	317,522	19.0	100.0	100.0
White .....	242,842	227,748	6.6	64.3	71.7
Nonwhite ...	135,037	89,774	50.4	35.7	28.3
Female .	424,299	345,569	22.8	100.0	100.0
White .....	275,305	246,578	11.7	64.9	71.4
Nonwhite ...	148,994	98,991	50.5	35.1	28.6

## Non-White D. C. Population Shows 50 Per Cent Growth

WASHINGTON—Between 1940 and 1950, the non-white population of the District of Columbia increased by more than 50 per cent, according to the Department of Census. At the same time the white population increased by only 9 per cent.

The colored population in 1940 was given as 188,765. The 1950 enumeration was 284,031. The total population of the District according to the census figures is 802,078.

## 284,000 Now in Capital

White Group Grew Only 9% in Decade

WASHINGTON—The 1950 nonwhite population for the District of Columbia was 284,031 according to the latest figures released by the Bureau of the Census. This number shows an increase of 50.5 per cent over the 1940 figure.

In contrast to this the white population increased only 9.2 per cent and the total population was upped 21.0 per cent. The group designated as nonwhite by the Census Bureau includes colored Americans, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and other white races. Mexicans who are not Indian or of another non-white race are classified as white.

### Females Outnumber Males

Of the 284,031 non-white persons listed, 135,037 were males and 148,994 were females. In 1950 there were 89.1 males for every 100 females as compared with 91.9 in 1940.

The number of persons 65 years old and over increased by 15,610 or 37.9 per cent, while the number of children under five years of age was boosted by 31,403 or 78.8 per cent. The smallest increase, 2.7 per cent, occurred among persons 15 to 24 years old.

Total population for Washington was 802,178 as compared to 663,091 in 1940.

## Increases of White and Negro Populations In Metropolitan D. C. Are Nearly Parallel

White and Negro populations in the cities and their suburbs "reflects the very substantial movements of the non-white population out of rural areas and out of the South during the decade," the Census Bureau commented. "An increasing proportion of persons 'living in the South, are non-Whites.'"

The area grew by 496,104 or 51.3 per cent. Whites in the population increased from 737,158 to 1,122,206 or 52.2 percent while non-Whites increased from 230,827 to 341,883 or 48.1 percent.

Figures for the District alone, released previously, show that the city gained 139,087 or 21 percent. Whites in the District's population increased 9.2 percent while non-Whites increased 50.5 percent.

### Almost All Negroes

The term "non-Whites" includes Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and those of other non-White races. Non-Whites in this area are almost exclusively Negroes.

Nationally, the country's 168 metropolitan areas showed a total increase of 22 percent. White population increased 20 percent while non-Whites increased 44.3 percent. The population of all cities of 50,000 or more went up 14.1 percent. The Whites in these cities increased 10.4 percent while non-Whites increased 49.2 percent.

### Move Out of South

The growth of Negro popula-

tion in the cities and their suburbs "reflects the very substantial movements of the non-white population out of rural areas and out of the South during the decade," the Census Bureau commented. "An increasing proportion of persons 'living in the South, are non-Whites.'"

Here are the figures for the Nation's 10 biggest cities—total population growth in percentage, White population growth and non-White increase:

New York: 5.9, 2, 62.4; Chicago: 6.6, —0.1, 80.5; Philadelphia: 7.3, 0.8, 49.9; Los Angeles: 31, 25.1, 116.2; Detroit: 13.9, 5, 101.4; Baltimore: 10.5, 4.5, 35.9; Cleveland: 4.2, —3.5, 76.1; St. Louis: 5, —0.6, 41.4; Washington: 21, 9.2, 50.5; Boston: 4, 1.8, 68.6.



# Census Shows Negro Trend Away From Southern States

By the Associated Press

There was a definite trend of Negro population away from the South to industrial areas of the country during the 1940-1950 decade, census figures showed today.

The Census Bureau hasn't yet issued its final figures on population by races or on movement of population from State to State but a tabulation of its preliminary figures on white and non-white population for each State shows the trend.

The bureau classifies as non-white the country's Negro, Indian and Asiatic population. Except in certain instances the non-white population is virtually all Negro.

From 1940 to 1950 the non-white population of the 13 Southern States, commonly known as "the South," was virtually at a standstill, showing a net gain of only 55,637. Seven of the 13 States showed declines.

## White Population Rises.

During the same period the white population in those 13 States gained 4,453,354—nearly 100 times the gain shown by the Negro population.

In that decade the non-white population of eight major industrial States—California, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania—rose from 2,808,549 to 4,364,000, a gain of 1,555,451. And in that same decade the white population of those eight States rose 7,887,052.

In other words, in the South the white population gained about 16 per cent and the Negro population gained a half of 1 per cent.

But in the eight industrial States the white population gained about 14 per cent and the non-white population nearly 55 per cent.

Of the 13 Southern States, seven showed actual declines in non-white population. They were Mississippi with a drop of 87,000, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas. Southern States showing a gain in Negro population were Florida with 90,000 increase, Virginia with 75,000, North Carolina with 75,000, Louisiana, South Carolina and Tennessee.

The net gain in Negro population in the Southern States, ex-

perts say, does not equal what the natural increase through births would be for the 10 years. Thus obviously there was a migration of Negroes from the area sometime during the 10 years.

Presumably this migration came during the war years when many Negroes left the South to take war jobs elsewhere. The big gains in Negro populations of the big industrial States support this theory.

## Decline of 3 Per Cent.

The census figures show that in 1940 the Negro population was approximately 33 per cent of the white population in the 13 Southern States. In 1950 it was down to about 30 per cent.

On the other hand in the eight industrial States the Negro population was about 5 per cent of the white population in 1940. By 1950 it had increased to about 7 per cent.

Previously, the bureau announced that the number of non-white residents of the District of Columbia, including Negroes, Indians, Japanese and Chinese, increased from 188,765 to 284,031, or 50.5 per cent, in the last 10 years. The number of whites increased from 474,326 to 518,147, or only 9.2 per cent.

## Negro Trend Away From South Shown Census Shows Migration to Industrial Areas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP).—There was a definite trend of Negro population away from the South to industrial areas of the country during the 1940-1950 decade, census figures showed today.

The Census Bureau has not yet issued its final figures on population by races or on movement of population from state to state, but a tabulation of its preliminary figures on white and non-white population for each state shows the trend.

The bureau classifies a non-white the country's Negro, Indian and Asiatic population, except in certain instances where the non-white population is virtually all Negro.

From 1940 to 1950 the non-white

# State Reports on Race Census

The Census Bureau State-by-State report gives these white and non-white population figures for 1940 and 1950:

	SOUTHERN STATES.			
	White.	1950.	Non-White.	1950.
Alabama	1,849,097	2,079,500	983,864	982,243
Arkansas	1,466,084	1,481,508	483,303	428,003
Florida	1,381,986	2,166,047	515,428	605,258
Georgia	2,038,278	2,380,573	1,085,445	1,064,005
Kentucky	2,631,425	2,741,930	214,202	202,876
Louisiana	1,511,739	1,796,548	852,141	886,968
Mississippi	1,106,327	1,188,429	1,077,469	990,485
North Carolina	2,567,635	2,983,110	1,003,988	1,078,819
Oklahoma	2,104,228	2,032,555	232,206	200,796
South Carolina	1,084,308	1,293,403	815,496	823,624
Tennessee	2,406,906	2,760,250	508,935	531,468
Virginia	2,015,583	2,581,642	662,190	737,038
Texas	5,487,545	6,825,000	927,279	886,000
Totals	27,651,141	32,310,495	9,361,946	9,417,583

## EIGHT BIG INDUSTRIAL STATES.

California	6,596,763	9,947,000	310,624	639,000
Illinois	7,504,202	8,085,000	393,039	628,000
Michigan	5,039,643	5,920,000	216,463	452,000
Missouri	3,539,187	3,640,000	245,477	315,000
New Jersey	3,931,087	4,557,000	229,078	278,000
New York	12,879,546	13,902,000	599,596	928,000
Ohio	6,566,531	7,476,000	341,081	470,000
Pennsylvania	9,426,989	9,844,000	473,191	654,000
Totals	55,483,948	63,371,000	2,808,549	4,364,000

population of the thirteen Southern states was virtually at a standstill, showing a net gain of only 55,637. Seven of the thirteen states showed declines. During the same period the white population in those thirteen states gained 4,453,354, nearly 100 times the gain shown by the Negro population.

In the decade the non-white population of eight major industrial states—California, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania—rose from 2,808,549 to 4,364,000, a gain of 1,555,451.

## California Leads States In Census Gain Four Show Net Loss Between 1940-1950

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—(UP)—California, New York and Texas, in that order, led all the other States in population gain from 1940 to 1950, Census Director Roy V. Peel announced today.

He said the 1950 census gave California an increase of 3,678,836, New York 1,352,050, and Texas 1,296,370. The increases included "natural" increases—an excess of births over deaths—and "in-migration," arrival of new residents from other States.

Virginia showed a net gain in both categories, according to the census figures. The gain in population from natural increase was 475,000 and the net in-migration was 165,000 for a grand total of 640,907 over the 1940 census.

California had a natural increase of 1,019,836 plus 2,659,000 arrivals from out of State. New York's natural increase was 1,083,050 plus 268,000 from out of State. Texas had a natural rise of 1,269,630 plus 28,000 from out of State.

## Four States Have Net Loss

Twenty-six States recorded population losses because more people left them than came into them. But in 22 of the 26 the losses were offset by natural increases—excess of births over deaths—to give them a net population increase.

Another 22 States and the District of Columbia had net gains from out-of-State arrivals in addition to an increase of births over deaths.

Mississippi, Oklahoma and Arkansas had the largest losses due to people leaving the States, with 455,000, 446,000 and 434,000 respectively. These were partially offset by natural increases of 450,000 in Mississippi, 394,000 in Arkansas, and 343,000 in Oklahoma.

The only other State with a total net loss in population because out-migration exceeded its natural gain was North Dakota with out-migration of 121,000 and a natural increase of only 98,000.

The bureau said the 19,000,000 population increase for the entire nation included an 18,000,000 natural increase and a 1,000,000 net gain from immigration.



# Movement From the South

ACCORDING to the latest figures released by the Bureau of the Census, the non-white population of the thirteen traditional Southern states in the ten-year period, 1940-1950, increased only 55,637, while the white population in the same area increased by 4,453,354. *come*

During the same period the non-white population of eight major industrial states, California, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania rose from 2,808,549 to 4,364,000, or a gain of 1,444,451, while at the same time the white population of those states rose by 7,887,052. *11-10-51*

Broken down into percentages: Negroes in the South increased one-half of one per cent and whites 16 per cent, while in the North, white population increased 14 per cent and Negroes nearly 55 per cent.

Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas showed a decline in Negro population, while Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina and Tennessee showed appreciable gains; but these gains do not equal the normal increase through births in the given period.

The Negro population which was 33 per cent of the white population in the South in 1940, was down to 30 per cent last year; while in the eight non-Southern industrial states noted above, their proportion jumped from 5 to 7 per cent.

We believe this dispersal of the Negro population to be a healthy sign and hope that it continues until it is far more evenly distributed than it is at present.

It is a little unfortunate, however, that so much of the non-Southern Negro population is concentrated in just a few centers in so few states.

There are hundreds of towns and cities scattered over the vast non-Southern area where there are scarcely any Negroes at all.

While it is a natural tendency for the people of any group to huddle together even without any outside compulsion, such colonies help to foster an isolationist psychology which retards that cultural integration necessary to a healthy society.

A very hopeful tendency has been the movement of the better-circumstanced Negro families to metropolitan suburbs and adjacent townships, and will be to our advantage for this trend to accelerate even more rapidly than it has.

In this connection it is likely that the increasing decentralization of vital industries as a wartime measure will also tend to more widely scatter the population regardless of color.

From this point of view the new low-cost housing developments in the large centers of population are not only a retarding influence but tend to keep Negroes in their same neighborhoods from which they are understandably reluctant to move, as a recent report of the Borough President of New York City's Manhattan confirms.

A certain city-ward trek is inevitable, North and South, with the continuing mechanization of agriculture which requires less manpower for farming, but all industries are by no means located in the big cities, and life in small cities and towns is in every way superior for the majority of people.

As before, two-thirds of the Negroes remain in the South, albeit shifting from farm to town, and along with better schools, transportation, social service, the vote and growing liberalism, there will *probably* be no appreciable changes for a *long* time.

## Bureau Sees Huge Movement Of Non-Whites From South

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Constitution

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—A Census Bureau report issued Tuesday shows that the nonwhite population in United States cities of 50,000 or more increased by 44.3 per cent in the 1940-50 decade as against a 20 per cent increase for the white population.

Also noted was a substantial nonwhite movement from the South. *Constitution*

This report, made decennially, counts as nonwhites Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and members of other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite races are classified as white. *P. 6*

The total population of the 168 metropolitan areas increased by 15,224,199 persons during the decade to a total of 84,500,000. This was a 22 per cent over-all increase. *Wed. 12-19-51*

The number of nonwhite persons in the 168 cities totaled 8,250,814 or about 9.8 per cent of the total population as against 8.3 per cent of all persons in 1940.

The nonwhite population more than doubled in 30 metropolitan areas in the Northeast, North Central states and West. The census Bureau pointed out, however, that the high rates of increase in many of these areas involved only a relatively small number of nonwhites. *Atlanta*

Most spectacular nonwhite increase was in the industrial city of Richmond, Calif., a 3,384.3 per cent jump—from 408 nonwhites in 1940 to 14,216 in 1950. Total population increase there was from 23,642 in 1940 to 99,545 in 1950, a 321.1 per cent increase.

The overall increase in New York City, all boroughs, was 5.9 per cent, from 7,454,995 to 7,891-

957. The nonwhite increase was 62.4 per cent, from 477,494 to nonwhite, 23.6 per cent. 775,529.

The population of this capital city increased by 21 per cent—from 663,091 to 802,178. Its nonwhite population increased by 50.5 per cent—from 188,765 to 284,031.

Numerically, the nonwhite increase in the cities of the Northeast and Western States totaled almost 2,000,000.

In all regions except the South the nonwhite population in the metropolitan areas increased more percentage-wise than the white population. In the west, the percentage increase for nonwhite was 127.6 as compared to 48.9 for the white population. In the North, that is the Northeast and North

Central states combined, the nonwhite population increased by 58.2 per cent and the white population by 11.1 per cent.

In the South, the rate of increase for the white population, 38.5 per cent exceeded that for the

Said the Census Bureau: "These figures reflect the very substantial movements of the nonwhite population out of the rural areas, and out of the South during the decade."

A metropolitan area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more.



# Population Gain Shown by Negroes

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 22. (AP)—The Negro population in the South has increased about three percent in the last 10 years, from 9,904,619 in 1940 to 10,208,000 in 1950, the Charleston District office of the U. S. Department of Commerce said in a report released Tuesday.

Of the 47,197,000 persons in the South last year, 10,316,000 were non-white, of which 108,000 were other than Negroes.

Other highlights of the report: There were 10 percent more persons five to 24 years old enrolled in schools last year than in 1940 and an increase of 12 percent was reflected for non-whites.

A total of 735,000 whites were foreign-born, about 100,000 more than in 1940.

There are nearly a million more unmarried men than women in the South. In 1950 there were 4,198,600 single males 14 years and over, and 3,285,000 single females of the same age.

The Census Bureau defines the South as Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

3 PCT. POPULATION GAIN FOR NEGROES

(The Associated Press)

Charleston, S. C., May 23—The Negro population in the South has increased about 3 per cent in the last 10 years, from 9,904,619 in 1940 to 10,208,000 in 1950, the Charleston District office of the United States department of commerce said in a report released Tuesday.

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## Total Population Of U. S. Passes 154,000,000 Mark

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Census Bureau announced Friday that the total population of the United States, including troops abroad, passed 154,000,000 this month and may reach 155,000,000 by the year's end.

During the last year, the population has increased an average of about 200,000 per month, the bureau said.

The last previous official Census Bureau estimate was 153,000,000 as of last May 1, compared with 151,132,000 for April 1, 1950.

## Buying Power Of Negroes Soars

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The annual purchasing power of the Negro population of the United States reached an all-time high of approximately \$15,000,000,000 last year, according to the National Publishers Association and privately sponsored studies. The computations, according to the Publishers' statement and Tide magazine, were based upon a total population which is expected to be officially set at "upward of 14,500,000" when the final Census tabulations are made public.

The high availability of dollars and equivalent collateral among Negroes was attributed to employment of that racial group at "somewhere near wartime levels."

### 90 PERCENT EMPLOYED

According to the Minority Consultant of the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, last year record-

ed weeks during which approximately 90 percent of the employable Negroes of the Nation were at gainful work.

One of the major facets into which Negro investments have moved during the past 10 years of improved economics has been housing. Over a survey period of two months of last year when the Federal Housing Administration insured approximately \$215,000,000 in mortgages, \$85,000,000 of that amount represented Negro equity in owner-occupied dwellings.

### HOUSES PREDOMINATE

The tendency of employed Negroes to concentrate upon the securing of homes, as against wide investments in properties for business use or profit marketing, is indicated by the overall value of such real estate held by that group, set by private and Government sources at \$818,000,000. An appreciable portion of this amount has been established during the last eight years.

With a total population of 4,000,000 in 1865, 90 percent of which was rural, Negroes have shifted to a 65 percent urban position. Of the estimated 14,500,000 residents as of this year, 4,927,000 live in the 10 States of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, California, Maryland and Indiana.

### MOSTLY URBAN

The rural dwellers of this concentration are negligible. Pennsylvania, showing a total Negro population of 654,000, has no Negroes in approximately 53 of its 67 counties. In New York, approximately 750,000 of its 928,000 Negro residents are concentrated in New York City.

The shift of Negro population during the decade from 1940-50 followed the pattern of industrial development rooted in the Second World War. Unlike the large movements of 1916-25, when Negro migrants followed two major lines into Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, on the Eastern Seaboard, and to Chicago in the Midwest, the shifts of the last decade followed the availability of immediate employment.

### INCREASE IN WEST, MIDWEST

As a result, the Negro population of California rose from 310,000, in 1940, to 639,000 as of last year. Much of this increase was thought to be due to expanded shipbuilding and war commerce supporting the Japanese phase of the war.

In similar fashion the Negro population of Michigan, where war material was produced in large quantities, increased from 216,000, in 1940, to 452,000 last year.

Pennsylvania, with most of its war-work opportunities for Negroes centered in the Pittsburgh steel area, saw its Negro population rise from 473,000 to 654,000; New York, from 599,000 to 928,000, and New Jersey, from 229,000 to 278,000. In the 10-State area the Negro population rose, overall, from 3,230,000 in 1940, to 4,927,000 last year.

### EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

The economic weight attending the concentration of such numbers has contributed largely, according to the National Urban League, to the integration of Negroes into phases of employment heretofore denied them. Upward of 200 Negro chemists hold major positions in industries producing for general consumption, 82 major firms now employ Negro salesmen and national representatives, and student engineers of that racial group are now being recruited and hired by leading industrial corporations.

In the South, into the major cities of which Eastern business moved in unprecedented numbers following the war, Negro employment in private industry increased more than 600 percent. According to the Southern Regional Council, a survey of 16 cities of the South showed 6497 Negroes employed by the municipalities, with 468 in professional and managerial capacities.

# Negro Population Moves North, West

Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Nonwhites are leaving the South in great numbers to live in large cities of the North and West, the Census Bureau reported Wednesday.

The number of nonwhite persons in Northeastern, North Central and Western metropolitan areas increased by two million during the past ten years, the report said.

Between 1940 and 1950, the nonwhite population more than doubled in thirty large cities of the North and West.

"In all regions except the South, the percentage increase in the nonwhite population of metropolitan areas exceeded the growth of the white population," officials revealed. But in southern cities, the report showed, the white population grew faster than nonwhite.

These changes "reflect the very substantial movements of the nonwhite population out of rural areas and into the South during the decade," the report concluded.

As nonwhite groups moved to big northern and eastern city areas, the white population tended to migrate to suburban areas, the census indicated.

The white population of large central cities increased only 10 per cent, while the total increase of population in the cities was 35.9 per cent.

By contrast, nonwhites furnished 48.5 per cent of the increase in population of the central city, which is defined as the principal city in a large metropolitan area.

The nonwhite population consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and members of other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not Indian are classified as white.

The population of the Dallas metropolitan area increased 54.3 per cent. The white population grew 57.8 per cent, while the nonwhite increased only 35.1 per cent.

In Austin, the total population increased 45 per cent, while the white population increased 51.2 per cent and the nonwhite only 15.6 per cent.

Corpus Christi's population grew 78.6 per cent, but the white group increased 80.4 per cent, and the nonwhite only 49.1 per cent.

The Fort Worth metropolitan area showed a gain of 60.2 per cent with the white population increasing 63 per cent and the nonwhite only 40.8 per cent.

In the Galveston area, an overall growth of 39.3 per cent came from

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## The Black Man Moves to Town

God moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform. Census statistics show in the past ten years the Negro population has been moving from the rural areas to the cities. Down in Mississippi the once haughty Southerner who assumed he would always have the black peon with him to exploit on his plantation has suddenly looked up out of the overgrown weeds where he now finds himself to discover "the stone he had cast aside has now become the head of the corner." He is suddenly learning the fellow he lashed and lynched in the days that are gone was a far more valuable asset than he considered him.

The southern planter is learning a lesson which oftentimes comes to people who rent houses. The deal is all right so long as people with a full dinner pail occupy and pay rent on his apartments, but when the day comes lack of funds causes the renters to not pay rent, the realtor suddenly discovers he'd be better off without property than with it.

The serious problem the Southerner faces with the black laborer decamping is the substitution that will be made. He must have workers, and he ponders now whether or not imported white men, from the North and East, will be satisfied to work under the same conditions as did the Negro sharecropper. When he goes to sleep at night the white Southerner realizes the white worker will come with his labor unions that will never agree to the old commissary evil and its arbitrary bookkeeping system, and he knows he cannot continue the old "hireling bond" methods by which he traditionally recruited workers in his grass-grown crops. In the language of the Bible, "The stone that was cast aside has now become the head of the corner." Another expression which carries the same thought is, "You never miss the water until the well goes dry."

It is entirely possible in the next ten years the South will be overrun with foreign elements who always bring dissatisfaction and new "isms" into the community where they reside. Hitherto the South has been relatively free of Communism. As industrialism partially replaces the agricultural economy of Dixie, it is likely that the once complacent, but despised black man will be substituted by a group that will uproot all of the semi-peonage system that has existed since reconstruction in Dixie.

While a great many people are inclined to suggest that war work in the past two years, to be found in the industrial East and North, was the cause of the Negro exodus, we think basically physical as well as economic insecurity at the base of the Negro movement out of "Egypt," and in this new movement we believe there develops a new problem for Negro leadership. For instance, educational programs for Negroes hitherto down in Dixie have been largely seated on an agricultural base. The assumption was the majority of Negroes will always be farmers, and the Southerner has always been inclined to stress education in the field where there are job opportunities. This is one of the reasons why domestic science has been stressed for Negro women down South. The idea was to make her a good household servant.

But if, as the census reports show, the Negro is turning to urban centers, the idea that he should be taught to follow a plow should be immediately dropped and an educational program adopted that will fit him profitably and inspirationally into his new urban atmosphere. If the Negro is going

to live in town because the mob and rural wages have driven him there, the educational program should be geared to teach him a skilled trade.

It should be kept in mind that in the days of Constantine the Jews occupied about the same social status in ancient Rome as Negroes do today in America. The early day Roman restricted the Jews to the sale of rags on the banks of the Tiber. The women were forced to wear veils and the men yellow hats to identify them. Because they were the same color of the Romans there had to be specific identification marks in their clothing. But the Jew when restricted to selling rags decided in his own mind that he would be the best rag seller in the world. That's the reason when you and I get ready for a suit of clothes today we buy those "rags" on the main street of almost every city in an establishment owned by Jews.

Of course, if the efforts of the NAACP to eliminate segregation in schools is successful, it will not be necessary to argue this question respecting courses in Negro schools; but until that time comes, so long as there are separate schools the Negro patron and the Negro teacher should remember statistics prove the majority of Negro boys and girls in the future are going to reside in cities. Our education should be geared to those statistics.

There's just one caution we want to offer the Negro who today has the industrial bee in his bonnet and because of high wages and personal security is moving to urban centers. Don't sell the farm or allow it to get away from you for taxes. If you mortgage the property in an emergency, pay that obligation off. Those in the know realize that land values in central United States are going to rise and remain permanently at a high level, because of the atomic age in which we live. Transportation problems established our great cities all over the world on the banks of oceans and great rivers, but the menace of the airplanes and bombs is driving population centers to the hinterlands of all nations.

## AVERAGE LIFE, IN U. S. SHOWS RECORD INCREASE

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The average length of life in the United States has increased to a record high of nearly 68 years, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced this week.

The new figure, based on final 1949 vital statistics compiled by the Public Health Service, shows a gain of almost half a year over the average lifetime indicated by 1948 lead rates. While the expectation of life at birth has increased by more than 20 years since the turn of the century, Mr. Ewing pointed out that this has been almost entirely due to prolonging the lives of persons who formerly would have died in infancy, childhood or young adulthood. This has resulted largely from the control of infectious diseases. There has been no significant change in the average lifetime remaining to those who have reached 65 or 70.

Negroes and other non-white groups have a shorter average life—58 1-2 years for non-white men, and 62 years 11 months for non-white women. Although white persons live longer than non-white



# NEGRO POPULATION SHOWS INCREASE IN URBAN AREAS

## Population Shifts

(From The Central Christian Advocate)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The non-white population of 168 standard metropolitan areas increased at a rate more than twice that of the white population in those areas between 1940 and 1950, according to figures from the seventeenth biennial census released last Wednesday by Roy V. Peel, director of the Census Bureau.

(The Census Bureau classifies as "nonwhite population" Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and members of "other nonwhite races." Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry, who were not definitely Indian or of other non-white race are classified as white.)

The total colored population of standard metropolitan areas in the United States on April 1, 1950, 8,250,814, represented an increase of 2,534,277, or 44.3 per cent, over the 5,716,537 colored inhabitants of those areas in 1940. They constituted about 9.8 per cent of the total population of \$84,500,680 in those areas in 1950 as compared with 8.3 per cent in 1940.

The white population of those areas, 76,249,866, represented an increase of 12,689,922, or 20 per cent, over the 63,559,944 white inhabitants of those areas in 1940.

Between 1940 and 1950, the Census Bureau figures show, the colored population more than doubled in the thirty standard metropolitan areas in the Northeast, North Central States, and the West. The high rates of increase in many of these areas involved, however, only a relatively small number of colored persons.

Nevertheless, the colored population of standard metropolitan areas in the Northeast and the North Central States combined and the West increased by almost 2,000,000 during the decade.

In all regions except the South the percentage increase in the colored population of such areas exceeded the percentage increase in the white population. This excess was greatest in the standard metropolitan areas of the West, where the percentage increase for colored people was 127.6 per cent as compared with 48.9 per cent for the white population.

In the North the colored population of these areas increased by 58.2 per cent and the white population by 11.1 per cent.

But in the standard metropolitan areas of the South, the rate of increase of the white population exceeded that for the colored population, 38.5 and 23.6 per cent, respectively. These figures reflect the very substantial migration of colored people out of rural areas and out of the South during the decade.

The figures for cities of 50,000 or more indicate greater variation in numerical and percentage increases for both white and colored population than the comparable figures for standard metropolitan areas. Patterns of population increase indicated by the two sets of figures, however, are similar.

Population growth has been rapid in both large cities and in their standard metropolitan areas since 1940. An increased proportion of persons living in these areas, except in the South, are colored.

The Census Bureau reported a marked difference between white and colored people in the pattern of growth within standard metropolitan areas during the decade.

The white population of the central cities in these areas increased from 39,217,502 in 1940 to 43,179,174 in 1950 — an increase of 3,961,672, or 10.1 per cent, while the increase outside of these cities was 35.9 per cent.

For the colored population the increase within central cities (from 4,329,636 to 6,429,417, or 48.5 per cent) exceeded the rate of growth in the remainder of the standard metropolitan areas (31.3 per cent).

The population of selected standard metropolitan areas, 1950 and 1940, are as follows:

In what sections the Negro can best eke out an existence in the United States is a question which he has had to face since the days of the Civil War. In many instances, he has sought an answer to his problem by taking flight from the South to the northern states. Between 1940 and 1950, according to U. S. Census Bureau figures recently released, seven southern states lost an over-all total of 249,360 Negroes, while their white population increased by 2,046,511. Georgia lost 21,440, Alabama, 1,621, Mississippi 86,984, Arkansas 55,300, Oklahoma 31,410, Texas 41,279, Kentucky 11,326. The majority of Negroes have moved North. In 1910, 88.7 per cent of all Negroes in the U. S. lived in the South. In 1950, only 68 per cent did.

The Negro, in many instances, has found better opportunities for employment, education for his children and greater freedoms in general; but he has not found in migration a complete solution to his problem. He still meets with discrimination in the North, particularly in those centers where population has become congested such as Harlem in New York, Detroit, Southside Chicago, and other such areas.

In the shift of industry from one section of the country to another, a corresponding shift in population is to be expected, but we can no longer hope to solve the problem of the Negro by his shifting from place to place. In the long run, this leads only to the shifting of the problem rather than the solving of it. We must work at the problem of race relations wherever the respective races are found, whether in Mississippi or Maine.

There are people of good will in every community North and South. Too frequently, these people are not known even to one another. They need to be discovered and their spiritual resources pooled in the intercommunal freedom and justice for all.



## Population Problem in the 'Fighting Ninth'

**W**HY didn't the State redistricting commission recommend shifting Smyth County from the Ninth Congressional District to the Fifth in its effort to equalize population among the districts, in light of the recent census?

The majority recognized in their report that the Ninth had a population of 390,380 in the 1950 census, as against the 331,000 sought, but said that "there is no adjoining district which would not be thrown over the average by taking population from the Ninth and adding to it."

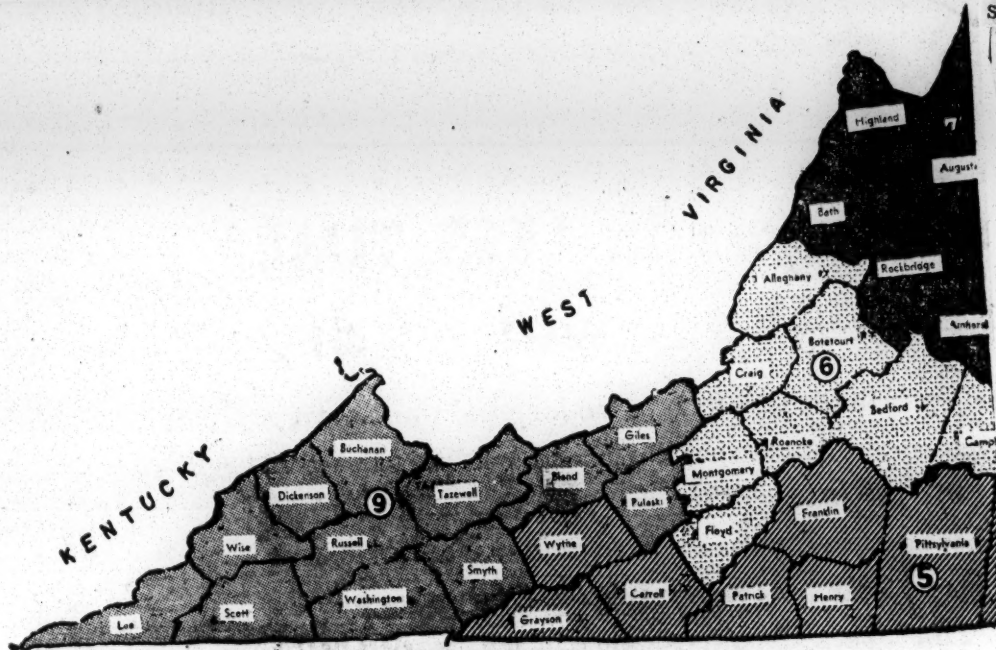
True, but if Smyth, with 30,187 inhabitants, were subtracted from the Ninth and added to the Fifth—which adjoins it on the east—the Ninth would have its total reduced to 360,193, and the Fifth would have its total raised from 316,734 to 346,921. This would put the Ninth more nearly in line with what it should be, population-wise, and the Fifth would be approximately the same distance from the desired figure as before.

The principal reason for the failure to make this shift is understood to have been the loud outcry which arose from Democratic leaders in Smyth when the idea was broached. Smyth, whose chief city is Marion, has close business, economic and political ties with Washington County and the City of Bristol, as well as with other parts of the Ninth District. Smyth and Washington are also in the same judicial circuit.

Over against the protests from Smyth County Democrats the commission must have weighed the fact that Smyth is a strongly Republican county, and if it were subtracted from the Ninth, where the parties have long been almost evenly matched, and added to the Fifth, which is preponderantly Democratic, the Ninth would have been virtually "sewed up" for the Democrats. A certain amount of temptation must have been involved, but the anguished cries of Democratic leaders in Smyth who want to stay in the Ninth seemingly made it relatively easy to resist.

Another way to reduce the excessive population of the Ninth would be to subtract Giles or Pulaski and add it to the Sixth, or Roanoke-Lynchburg, District. The Sixth now has 337,947 inhabitants, very close to the 331,000 figure sought for each of Virginia's 10 congressional districts.

The most logical procedure would seem to be to add Giles to the Sixth, since it



**Congressional Districts in the western half of the State, as now laid out. The legislative commission does not propose any changes here.**

does a great deal of business with Roanoke and Radford, whereas mountain barriers tend to separate it from the rest of the Ninth. It has a total population of 18,956, and its transfer would cut the total for the Ninth to 371,424, while raising the figure for the Sixth to 356,903. This is a better-balanced picture than the one we have now, although the change would carry the Sixth well over the ideal figure sought.

The shift of Pulaski to the Sixth would be less desirable than the shift of Giles, from the standpoint of business relationships, since the county is more self-contained than Giles, and lies on the main highway to Bristol. But Pulaski has 27,758 people, and hence its transfer from the Ninth would reduce that district's overpopulation by a larger total. On the other hand, it would raise the Sixth more definitely beyond the 331,000 sought.

Both Giles and Pulaski have been Democratic for a long time, by modest majorities. To take either out of the Ninth would reduce the Democratic margin in that fighting district by a few hundred votes, and would weaken the party there by that much. Such considerations ought not to play a part in redistricting, but they often do. The commission deserves credit for not taking Republican Smyth out of the Ninth to solidify Democratic strength there. In refusing to transfer Giles or Pulaski from that district, it moved in the opposite direction and helped to maintain the Ninth's Democratic majority.

The big problem in the over-all congressional redistricting plan just presented by the commission is, of course, the 446,200 inhabitants remaining in the Second, or Norfolk-Portsmouth, District. A smaller problem, but a real one, is the 390,380 population in the Ninth.

## Population Center Now at Olney, Ill.

## 1950 Census Shows Shift of 42 Miles From Indiana

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP).—The nation's center of population, based on the 1950 census, has taken another westward jump, the Census Bureau announced today. The latest leap is the longest in sixty years.

The new population center, in a corn field eight miles northwest of Olney, Ill., is forty-two miles west and seven and a half miles south of the 1940 center near Carlisle, Ind. 9-30-51

Census Bureau officials said the move reflects the westward and southward migrations that took place during the World War II when new industries sprang up in those sections. The population of the Pacific Coast jumped 5,000,000 between 1940 and 1950. Florida and Texas each gained 1,000,000

Roy Peel, Census Director, said a two-day ceremony will be held over the transfer of the center from Indiana to Illinois. Television and radio hookups will carry the events. Participants will include Secretary of Commerce

Charles Sawyer, Govs. Henry Schricker of Indiana and Adlai Seavenson of Illinois, and representatives of the seventeen places where the population center has been beginning with the first census in 1790.

A program Oct. 17 in Bloomington, Ind., will observe the departure of the center from Indiana after seventy years in the Hoosier State. On Oct. 18 a marker will be dedicated at the new center on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Snider in Denver Township, Richland County, Ill.



# MARK ILLINOIS FARM AS CENTER OF POPULATION

*Int'l*  
**Site Will Never Leave**

*Chicago Del.*  
**State, Sawyer Says**

*Dec. 10-19-51*  
**BY JOHNSON KANADY**

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Olney, Ill., Oct. 18—Commerce Secretary Sawyer today unveiled a marker for the center of United States population, with a prediction that the center mark, located for the first time in this state, never will leave Illinois.

Sawyer was one of a number of dignitaries who gathered here to observe officially the fact that the population center of the country is located on a Richland county farm northwest of Olney.

Gov. Stevenson, Sen. Douglas [D., Ill.] Dr. Roy V. Peel, director of the census bureau, and Prof. Lawrence Wheeler, of the University of Indiana, representing Gov. Schricker, spoke at ceremonies at the fair grounds north of Olney.

## Farm Owner Unimpressed

Present there, and at the plaque unveiling later at Dundas, were also Carl Snider, who farms the suddenly famous cornfield which hides the true population center, June, his wife, and their two children, John Robert and Don Roger. None was particularly impressed.

Gov. Stenson, speaking at the fairgrounds, said that Illinois has become "the very synthesis of America's achievement, her learning and enlightenment."

"The experts say that the nine states of the upper Mississippi valley comprise the only area in the nation that could, if necessary, survive and even prosper independently of all the other 39 state," the governor said.

"In other words, we have everything."

## Praises Industry of People

Stevenson listed the high rank of Illinois in many fields of work and progress, and said:

"These tremendous achieve-

ments were not accidental. The next 10 years is the official center people who settled in Illinois were of population. Snider hopes people a hardy, courageous, industrious, will be satisfied with the signs and ingenious breed. To be sure they not trample his corn.

found here a provident nature, but it remained for them to see the possibilities of nature's gifts and to develop them."

Residents of this area say that the first heavy settlement in Richland county came about 100 years before the center of population moved this far west. They recall stories their grandfathers told, of covered wagons, and migrations from Kentucky.

## Local Jealousy Rises

The exact center of population is located in a corn field farmed by Carl Snider in Denver township, Richland county. It is near Fox creek, which, local legend says, has a strange power over those who drink from it. They always come back to Fox creek, so the legend says.

Dundas, a town of 200, about 3 miles from the exact center mark is miffed at all the publicity Olney has gained from the location. Al Mosser, who operates the general store in Dundas, said today he hopes the town gets at least enough publicity to attract a soybean elevator on the Illinois Central railroad, which runs thru it.

This is soybean country in addition to oil well country, and Dundas needs some place where the farmers can put their crop, Mosser said.

## Sign Put Up

Carl Snider gets his mail at Dundas, and does his buying at the Mosser store. Dundas feels Carl Snider is one of its own, and therefore feels it, not Olney, should be the marking town.

Citizens of Dundas have erected a brilliantly colored sign, painted by Wayne Debolt, across the road from the official marker which was unveiled today. The sign proclaims that Dundas is the center of United States population.

Both the marker and the sign are located on route 130 on the outskirts of Dundas, about 6 miles north of Olney. Actually the official marker is 3 miles from the center of population.

A gravel road runs near the marker. Three miles out that road is another sign which states that the true center of population is 1,980 feet north. Thru a scrub timber growth can be seen the Snider corn field which for the

## Steady Westward Trend

The site came to Illinois in a slow but steady westward march in the nation's history. For the last six decennial censuses it has been in Indiana. In 1880 it was near Covington, Ky. In 1870 and 1860 it was in Ohio. What is now West Virginia had it in 1850, 1840, 1830, and 1820. It was in Virginia in 1810, near Leesburg, and in Maryland in 1800 and 1790. In 160 years it has moved 644 miles west and 30 miles south.

Incidentally, the population center is getting nearer the geographic center of the country. The geographic center is in Smith county, Kas., near the town of Lebanon.

Gov. Stevenson said the shift of the population center to Illinois is but a symbol of the westward movement which has characterized American development. He pointed out that, like Harvey in the play, "We can't actually see the center of population but we know it is here."

# Top 5th of Population Gets 47% Of Income in U. S.; Last 5th, 3%

*Revised Figures*  
**Census Ignores Tax Outgo and Farmers' Non-Cash Income; Wide Spread of Earnings in South**

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The top fifth of the United States population gets nearly half of the nation's money income, while the bottom fifth gets only 3 per cent, the Census Bureau reported today.

This was disclosed by a preliminary analysis of information gathered in the 1950 census. Families and "unrelated individuals," that is individuals not forming part of families, were asked what money income they had in 1949.

The distribution of income among them was as follows: Highest fifth, 47 per cent; second highest fifth, 24 per cent; third fifth, 9 per cent; fourth fifth, 17 per cent; poorest fifth, 3 per cent.

The release did not go into the fact that a much bigger percentage of the big incomes is taken in income taxes than is the case with small incomes. It did note that the analysis does not take account of non-money income. Many farmers, for example, have substantial income in forms other than cash.

The Census Bureau said:

"Incomes are somewhat more unequally distributed in the South than in the other regions. In the Northeast, West and North Central regions the wealthiest 20 per cent received between 45 and 47 per cent of the income, whereas the upper fifth in the South received about 50 per cent.

"The greater disparity of incomes in the South may be attributed in part to the fact that this region contains a much larger proportion of farm residents who usually receive a part of their income in the form of goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in cash.

"Also important may be the fact that the South contained about three-fifths of the non-white families and unrelated individuals, who are concentrated in the lower-income groups. The distribution

of aggregate money income among Southern white non-farm residents was about the same as the distribution among all non-farm groups in the other regions.

"There was a greater variation in the distribution of income among the ten largest states than among regions. Although the share of the income received by the poorest 20 per cent varied little from one state to another (about 3 per cent), the share received by the highest fifth ranged from 44 per cent in Massachusetts, Michigan and Ohio to 49 per cent in Missouri, New York and Texas.



# Colored Population

## Now At 15,471,345

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — Data collected by the Census Bureau show that the migration of colored people from the South to the rest of the country, continues. While the Census Bureau figures show no actual decline in the number of colored people living in the South, the rate of increase in the colored population of the North and West has far outstripped that of the South.

*12-15-51*  
We Are 10 Per Cent

The result is there is one colored person outside of the South for every two colored persons living in the District of Columbia and sixteen southern states.

The total colored population of the United States increased by 15 per cent in the past decade. In 1940 it was 13,454,406. In 1950 it had grown to 15,471,345, representing 10.2 per cent of the total population.

### North Up 46 Per Cent

The colored population in the North grew from 2,913,271 in 1940 to 4,267,196 in 1950, an increase of 46.5 per cent; in the South, from 10,007,323 in 1940 to 10,249,103, an increase of only 2.4 per cent, and cent.

According to the 1950 figures, colored people constitute 5.1 per cent of the population of the North, 21.7 per cent of the population of the South, and 4.9 per cent of the population of the West.

In the North, the East North Central area had the highest rate of increase. The colored population in that area grew from 1,097,891 in 1940 to 1,767,669 in 1950, an increase of 61 per cent.

### Losses in South

Two areas in the South — the East South Central and the West South Central — showed losses in colored population. The colored population in the East South Central area declined from 2,784,470 in 1940 to 2,707,072 in 1950, a decrease of 2.8 per cent, and the West South Central area declined from 2,494,929 in 1940 to 2,401,767 in 1950, a decrease of 2.7 per cent.

### Middle Atlantic States

In the Middle Atlantic region, the population of New York State increased from 599,596 in 1940 to 823,000 in 1951, an increase of 54.1 per cent; New Jersey, from 229,678 to 278,000, an increase of 21.4 per cent, and Pennsylvania, from 478,191 to 654,000, an increase of 28.2 per cent.

Other increases in the colored population from 1940 to 1950 were as follows:

East North Central—Ohio, from 341,081 to 470,000, an increase of 37.8 per cent; Indiana, from 122,478 to 175,785, an increase of 42.5 per cent; Illinois, from 393,039 to 628,000, an increase of 59.8 per cent, and Wisconsin, from 24,835 to 41,884.

Two states in the South Atlantic region showed declines in their colored populations. They were West Virginia, whose colored population declined from 117,872 to 115,268, a loss of 22 per cent, and Georgia, whose colored population declined from 1,085,445 to 1,064,005, a loss of 2 per cent.

Gains in colored population in South Atlantic States from 1940 to 1950 follow:

### Maryland-D.C.

Delaware, from 35,977 to 44,207, an increase of 22.9 per cent; Maryland, from 302,763 to 388,014, an increase of 28.2 per cent; District of Columbia, from 188,765 to 284,031, an increase of 50.5 per cent; Virginia, from 662,190 to 737,038, an increase of 11.3 per cent; North Carolina, from 1,003,988 to 1,078,819, an increase of 7.5 per cent; South Carolina, from 815,496 to 823,624, an increase of 17.4 per cent.

The only East South Central state to show an increase in its colored population was Tennessee, whose population grew from 240,718 in 1940 to 581,468 in 1950, an increase of 4.4 per cent.

### Miss., Ky., Ala.—Drop

The colored population of Kentucky dropped from 214,202 to 202,876, a decrease of 5.3 per cent; Alabama, from 983,864 to 982,243, a decrease of 0.2 per cent, and Mississippi, from 1,077,489 to 990,000, a decrease of 8.1 per cent.

By Sections		
	1950	1940
Colored		
Total U.S.	15,421,345	13,454,006
NORTH	4,267,196	2,913,271
SOUTH	10,249,103	10,007,323
WEST	555,056	588,711
Middle Atlantic States		
New York	928,000	599,596
New Jersey	278,000	229,678
Penn.	654,000	478,191
South Atlantic		
Maryland	388,014	302,763
Delaware	44,207	35,977
D. C.	284,031	188,765
Virginia	737,038	662,190
N. Carolina	1,078,819	1,003,488

S. Carolina	823,624	815,496
Florida	605,258	515,428
W. Virginia	115,268	117,872
Georgia	1,064,005	1,085,445
East North Central		
Ohio	470,000	341,081
Indiana	175,785	122,478
Illinois	628,000	393,039
Wisconsin	41,884	24,835
South Central		
Tennessee	581,468	240,718
Kentucky	202,876	214,202
Alabama	982,243	983,864
Mississippi	990,485	1,077,489
West South Central		
Louisiana	886,968	852,144
Arkansas	428,002	488,303
Oklahoma	200,796	232,206
Texas	886,000	927,279
West		
Arizona	95,075	72,469
California	639,000	310,624

(105% increase. Greatest rate in any State)

Only one state in the West South Central Region, Louisiana, showed an increase in its colored population, which grew from 852,144 to 886,968, an increase of 4.1 per cent.

The colored population of Arkansas dropped from 488,303 to 428,002, a loss of 11.4 per cent; Oklahoma, from 232,206 to 200,796, a decrease of 13.5 per cent, and Texas, from 927,279 to 886,000, a decline of 4.5 per cent.

The colored population of Arizona grew from 72,469 to 95,075, an increase of 31.2 per cent, as compared with an overall increase of 34.1 in the Mountain states.

California showed a 105.7 per cent increase, the greatest rate of any state. Its colored population more than doubled from 310,624 to 639,000.

These figures do not accurately measure the size of the movement of colored people from the South to the North and West because they do not reflect the birth rate.

### New York Area Up

An indication of how fast the northern trek of colored people from the South is growing is shown in the seventeen New York and New Jersey counties comprising the New York Standard Metropolitan area.

During the decade, the white population in these counties increased by 874,497, or 8 per cent, from 10,891,985 in 1940; the colored population increased by 366,031, or 56.6 per cent, from 646,852 in 1940.

Two-thirds of New York City's total population increase of 436,962 from 7,454,995 in 1940 to 7,891,957 in 1950 was represented by the increase of 289,176 in the colored population of its five boroughs.

## NEGRO MOVEMENT FROM SOUTH SEEN

*Wed. 10-31-51*  
Census Figures Showing Small

Population Gain Indicate a Trend to Industrial Areas

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)— There was a definite trend of Negro population away from the South to industrial areas of the country during the 1940-1950 decade, Census Bureau figures showed today.

The agency has not issued its final figures on population by races or on movement of population from state to state, but a tabulation of its preliminary figures on white and non-white population for each state shows the trend.

The bureau classifies as non-white the country's Negro, Indian and Asiatic population, except in certain instances the non-white population is virtually all Negro. The picture presented by the figures was as follows:

From 1940 to 1950 the non-white population of the thirteen Southern states, commonly known as "the South," was virtually at a standstill, showing a net gain of only 55,637. During the same period, the white population in the thirteen states gained 4,453,354, or nearly 100 times that shown by the Negro population.

### Rise in Industrial Areas

In the decade, the non-white population of eight major industrial states, California, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, rose from 2,808,549 to 4,364,000, a gain of 1,555,451. In the same ten years the white population of those eight states rose 7,887,052.

In other words, in the South the white population gained about 16 per cent and the Negro population gained a ½ per cent. However, in the eight industrial states the white population gained about 14 per cent and the non-white population nearly 55 per cent.

Of the thirteen Southern states, seven showed declines in non-white population. They were Mississippi, with a drop of 87,000; Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas. Southern states showing a gain in Negro population were Florida with 90,000 increase, Virginia with 75,000, North Carolina with 75,000, Louisiana, South Carolina and Tennessee.

### Migration Called Answer

The net gain in Negro population in the Southern states, experts say, does not equal what the natural increase through births would be for the ten years. Thus obviously there was a migration of

Negroes from the area sometime during the ten years.

Presumably this migration came during the war years when many Negroes left the South to take jobs elsewhere in the country. The big gains in Negro population of the industrial states support this theory.

The census figures show that in 1940 the Negro population was about 33 per cent of the white population in the thirteen Southern states. In 1950, it was down to about 30 per cent.

On the other hand in eight industrial states the Negro population was about 5 per cent of the white population in 1940. By 1950, it had increased to about 7 per cent.

## Negro And Indian Increase Life Span

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 — (AP) — Negro and Indian length of life in the United States in increasing faster than the white life-span, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company announces.

But the colored races are still seven years short of the white life span.

The latest figures, in the Metropolitan statistics, give white women an expectation of 71 1-2 years and white men only 65 and nine-tenths years.

The colored races are catching up at a rapid rate. In 1940 they lived 10 years less. Today they are at the point of longevity which white Americans attained in 1930.

The white women are lengthening their life-spans faster than the men. Ten years ago white women lived four and five-tenths years longer than their men. Today they are living five and six-tenths years longer.

## Population of U. S. Oct. 1 Estimated

At 155,107,000

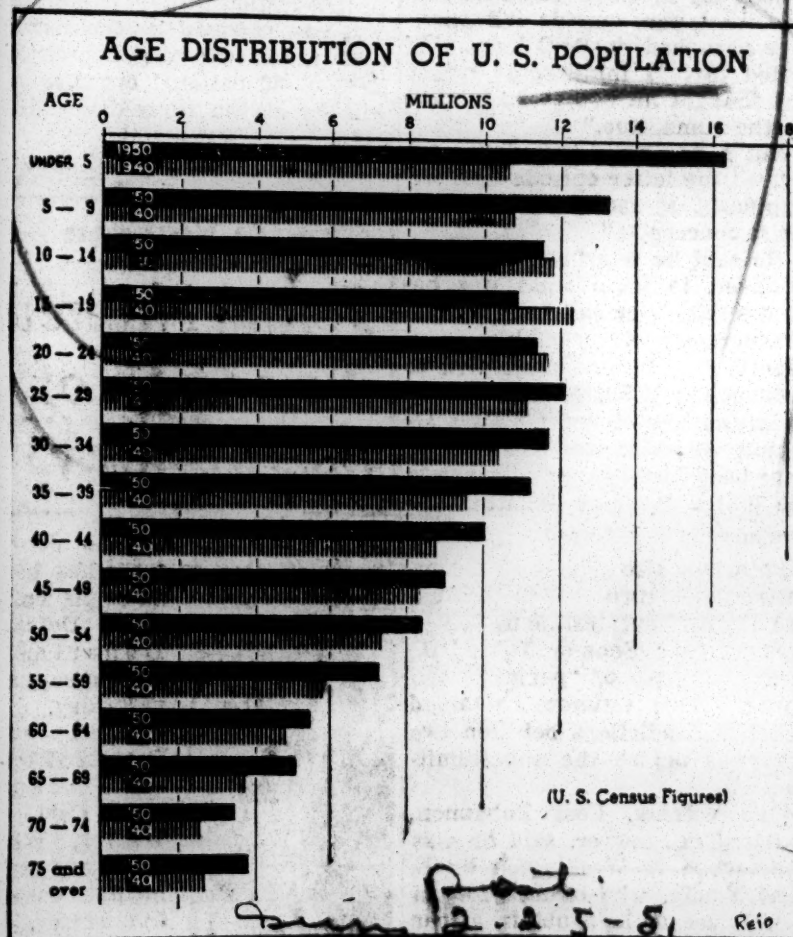
The population of the United States was 155,107,000 on October 1, the Census Bureau estimated yesterday.

This includes members of the armed forces serving overseas and compares with a Census Bureau estimate of 154,853,000 on September 1.

In its 1950 census the bureau enumerated 150,697,361 inhabitants in the United States. Including armed forces overseas, the population in the 1950 census was 151,132,000.



# Females Outnumber Males for First Time



Biggest gains by age groups were for children under 10 and for adults over 65

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Post Reporter

For the first time, the United States now has more females than males.

Official confirmation came yesterday when the Census Bureau made public the first breakdown on last year's big house-to-house head count of the country's 150,697,361 inhabitants. The new figures are based on samples but the statisticians figure they'll be close to correct when the last column is added.

If there is such a thing as an "average" American, she's 30.1, a white woman, age 30.1, born in the United States, married and living at home with 2.4 other persons. Ten years ago the "average" was a white, native-born man of 29 who

percent and those in the 5-to-9 group rose 23.9, figures indicative of the many school headaches already apparent.

At the other end of life, those over 75 rose 45.2 percent, those 70 to 74 rose 33.3 percent and those 65 to 69 rose 32.9 percent. One reason the country is having trouble finding enough draftees probably lies in the fact that the 15-to-19 age group now makes up 13 percent less of America's total population than 10 years ago and the 20-to-24 group is down 2.3.

## School Record Reached

3. School enrollment reached a new high of 28,391,000 between ages 5 and 24, a 6.1 percent increase. There was an actual decrease of school age persons not enrolled in school despite the general population rise. For the total population there was a 6.8 percent drop in this respect with a 7.8 percent drop for non-whites (of which Negroes were about 99 percent).

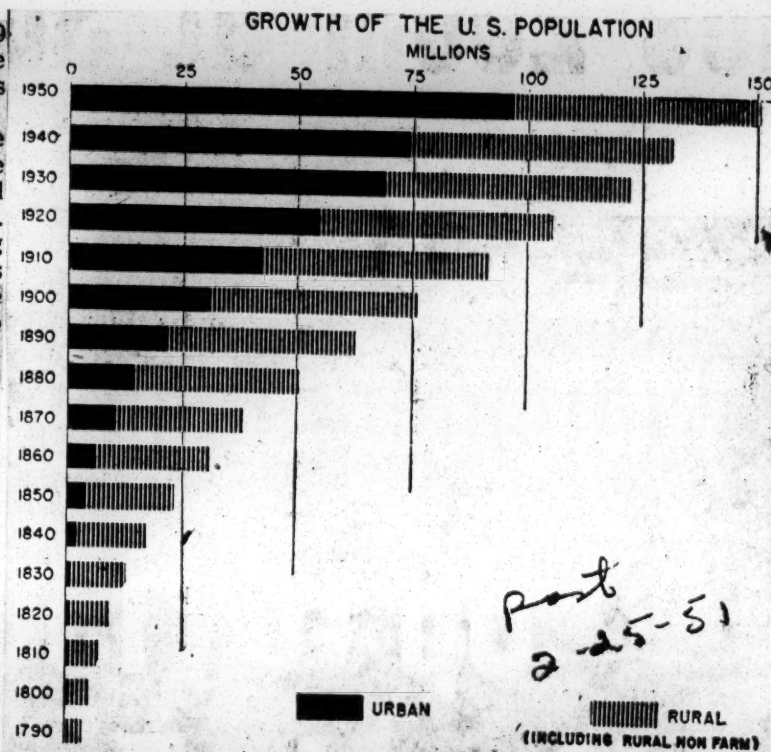
4. The size of the American household has declined from 3.7 persons to 3.4 persons in the decade. But, oddly enough, this is due in large part to high marriage rates. The bulk of the children from these marriages are due in the 1951-60 decade. The number of married persons—74,576,000—and the percentage of persons

who were married—66.6 for those 14 and over—are the highest in history.

5. The division of the population between whites and Negroes is almost exactly the same as it was 10 years ago. The 1950 figures: 89.7 percent of the total are white, 9.9 percent Negro and 0.4 other non-whites. In 1940, the figures were 89.8, 9.8 and 0.4. The total number of Negroes, 14,894,000, represents a 15.8 percent increase over 1940 while the total number of whites, 125,068,000, is up 14.4 percent. However, only 6.7 percent of the whites now are foreign born compared to 8.7 a decade ago. There are now fewer foreign born whites than at any time in American history since the 1890 census.

6. The shift to the cities is shown by the 1950 urban population total—96,028,086 or 63.7 percent of the total. The definition of urban has been changed since

1940, however. But even using 1940 standards, today's urban population is 88 million compared to



Graph indicates sharp spurt in the Nation's urban population to nearly 100 million

74,500,000 a decade earlier, a growth of 13.5 million out of the total growth of just over 19 million.

## Exodus From Farms

7. Farm dwellers now account for only 15.6 percent of the total population while another 20.6 are classified as "rural, non-farm"—23,577,000 people living on farms and 31,092,000 in nonfarm houses in rural areas. Because of changes in definition, comparisons with 1940 are inexact, Census reported, but it is clear "there has been a great exodus from farms."

Negroes, who formerly lived predominantly on farms, now are overwhelmingly off the farm: Of the total, just under 15 million, more than nine million are classified as urban.

8. America had many a moving day: 17.3 percent of all persons over a year old, or 25,531,000 moved from one house to another from April 1, 1949, to April 1, 1950. They were mostly short hops, staying in the same county.

9. The country, the 1950 census showed, has 38,788,000 families compared to 32,166,000 in 1940. Of the married couples in 1950, 6.4 percent still were doubled up with relatives or friends compared to 6.8 a decade earlier. Of the total population, 145,264,000 live in households, leaving over five

## U.S. Has More Women Than Men for First Time in Its History

### Census Also Reveals Gain in Children, Elderly And Married Persons

For the first time in the history of the country, there are more women than men in the United States, the Census Bureau announced today.

There also has been a big jump in the number of youngsters and oldsters over the figures for 1940, a larger proportion of married persons and a significant rise in the number of households.

Some of the highlights reported in the first breakdown of the 1950 census of population and housing. The figures are still considered subject to final check, but probably will not be changed greatly.

14.5% Population Growth. The census-takers found that

million in 1940 to 42.5 million last year. The average number of people in each household has declined, from 3.7 to 3.4. The Census reveals Americans as a race of movers. In the single year preceding the population count last April, one-sixth of the entire population, or about 25.5 million people, changed their addresses. In general, the movement was from the farms to the cities, or from the cities to the non-farm suburban areas. Census takers found that 63.7 per cent of the population lived in urban areas, only 15.6 per cent on the farms.

26.8 million in 1940. Almost one-fifth, or 2.9 million youngsters between 18 and 24 years old were attending school or college. Two-thirds Are Married. Two out of three Americans over the age of 14—or 666 out of 1,000—are married. This compares with the pre-war figure of 596 out of every 1,000. Reflecting this increase, the number of households has jumped from 34.9 million in 1940 to 42.5 million last year.

In one age group, from 10 to 24 years, there was an actual decline of 6.4 per cent. Population experts point out that this reflects the low birth rate characteristic of the depression years of the 1930s. Despite this fact, there were more children in the schools. In 1950, there were 28.4 million children attending schools, not counting kindergartens, compared with

for every 1,000 females there were only 981 males last year. In 1940, there were 1,007 males for every 1,000 females. According to the breakdown, the number of children under 10 years old increased by 40 per cent during the 10-year period, while the number of people over 65 jumped 37 per cent. These age groups represented by far the largest increases out of a total population



# Negro Population in U. S. Up 15.8 Per Cent

America's Negro population moved close to the 15,000,000 mark during the past ten years, according to preliminary census reports released here this week by the United States Department of Commerce.

The Negro population moved to a high of 14,894,000 from the 1940 mark of 12,865,518 for a gain of 15.8 per cent.

The population figures also show that 9,120,000 Negroes have been classified as urban community dwellers while 5,774,000 have stuck to the peace and quiet of rural life. Of the latter group, 3,197,000 are classed as farm dwellers.

In the field of housing, the disparity between whites and non-whites (including Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other non-white races) is glaringly noticeable. Whereas there has been an increase of 10 per cent since 1940 in the number of dwelling units occupied by non-whites, there was a hike of 23 per cent in the number of dwelling units erected for white occupants.

These figures show a difference of 13 per cent in the field of housing while there is only .7 per cent difference in increased population in terms of increase!

From the bread and butter standpoint, the non-white population has moved forward and backward at the same time during the past year!

Although non-white incomes skyrocketed to an average of \$1,200 for males, that of whites zoomed to \$2,500. This almost two-to-one ratio is continued in the female category where non-white females are earning an average of \$500 per year as compared with \$1,100 for white

## 15,482,000 Population in 1950 Shows 15% Gain

WASHINGTON — Since 1940 the nonwhite population in the nation has risen from 13,454,405 to 15,482,000 for a gain of 15.1 percent in the decade, and comprises 10.3 percent of the 1950 population. The white population increased from 118,24,870 in 1940 to 135,25,000, a 14.4 percent gain.

These figures are based on a preliminary report made by the U.S. Department of Commerce, 135,25,000, a 14.4 percent gain. Bureau of the Census. The group designated as nonwhite in the report includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese and other nonwhite races.

The colored population is now listed at 14,894,000 of which 7,336,000 are male and 7,538,000 female. Of the total, 9,120,000 are urban dwellers; 2,577,000, rural nonfarm dwellers and 3,197,000 live on farms. Other nonwhite races total 588,000.

### 4,355,000 Males Over 21

Among the nonwhite males 21 years of age and over there are 4,355,000; 75 years and over 101,000.

There are 575,000 men between the ages of 35 and 39; 499,000 between 40 and 44 and 389,000 between 45 and 49. The largest group of males, 983,000, are under five years of age.

There are 4,568,000 females who are 21 and over; 970,000 under five

years of age; 611,000 from 35 to 39 and 114,000 who are 75 years and over. In the male population some 3,329,000 men are married; 1,532,000 are single and 389,000 widowed or divorced.

### Figures On Females

Among the females, 3,407,000 are married; 1,142,000 are single and 934,000 widowed or divorced. School enrollment figures show that

Among the persons, 5 to 24 years, 2,277,000 are enrolled in school, 2,307,000 are not in school. In the 5 to 13 year old category, 2,27,000 are enrolled in school and 518,000 are not.

Of those from 14 to 17, some 819,000 are in school and 264,000 not in school. From 18 to 24 years of age, there are 260,000 in school and 1,525,000 not in school.

## U.S. Population Climbs

Total Rose 1.3% from April to January;  
Now Stands at 153,085,000

WASHINGTON — Total population of the United States on Jan. 1, 1951, including armed forces overseas, was 153,085,000, according to Roy M. Peel, director of the Census Bureau.

That figure is an increase of 1,953,000, or 1.3 per cent, over the total for April 1, 1950, Peel said.

The estimate was based on the 1950 census, birth and death statistics, immigration and emigration statistics, and data on the armed forces.

Provisional estimates of total population of the United States, including armed forces overseas, and of the civilian population, from April to December, 1950, are as follows. The figures in parentheses denote civilian population:

April 1, 151,132,000 (149,634,000);  
May 1, 151,298,000 (149,809,000);  
June 1, 151,483,000 (150,001,000);  
July 1, 151,689,000 (150,208,000);  
Aug. 1, 151,939,000 (150,420,000);  
Sept. 1, 152,196,000 (150,547,000);  
Oct. 1, 152,438,000 (150,524,000);  
Nov. 1, 152,668,000 (150,536,000);  
Dec. 1, 152,870,000 (150,563,000).

Estimates of the total population residing in continental United States, excluding armed forces overseas and civilians residing abroad, from April to September, 1950, are as follows:

April 1, 150,697,361; May 1, 150,852,000; June 1, 151,032,000; July 1, 151,240,000; August 1, 151,461,000, and September 1, 151,622,000.



## Negro Population Shows Shift From South to Industry Area

By The Associated Press

There was a definite trend of States showed declines. Negro population away from the South to industrial areas of the country during the 1940-1950 decade, census figures showed yesterday.

The Census Bureau hasn't yet issued its final figures on population by races or on movement of population from State to State but a tabulation of its preliminary figures on white and non-white population for each State shows the trend.

The bureau classifies as non-white the country's Negro, Indian and Asiatic population except in certain instances the non-white population is virtually all Negro.

From 1940 to 1950 the non-white population of the 13 Southern States, commonly known as "the South," was virtually at a standstill, showing a net gain of only 55,637. Seven of the 13 for 1940 and 1950:

	SOUTHERN STATES			
	1940	1950	1940	1950
Alabama	1,849,097	2,079,500	983,864	982,243
Arkansas	1,466,084	1,481,508	483,303	428,003
Florida	1,381,986	2,166,047	515,428	605,258
Georgia	2,038,278	2,380,573	1,085,445	1,064,005
Kentucky	2,631,425	2,741,930	214,202	202,876
Louisiana	1,511,739	1,796,548	852,141	886,968
Mississippi	1,106,327	1,188,429	1,077,469	990,485
North Carolina	2,567,635	2,983,110	1,003,988	1,078,819
Oklahoma	2,104,228	2,032,555	232,206	200,796
South Carolina	1,084,308	1,293,403	815,496	823,624
Tennessee	2,406,906	2,760,250	508,935	531,468
Virginia	2,015,583	2,581,642	662,190	737,038
Texas	5,487,545	6,825,000	927,279	886,000
Totals	27,651,141	32,310,495	9,361,946	9,417,583
EIGHT BIG INDUSTRIAL STATES				
California	6,596,763	9,947,000	310,624	639,000
Illinois	7,504,202	8,085,000	393,039	628,000
Michigan	5,039,643	5,920,000	216,463	452,000
Missouri	3,539,187	3,640,000	245,477	315,000
New Jersey	3,931,087	4,557,000	229,078	278,000
New York	12,879,546	13,902,000	599,596	928,000
Ohio	6,566,531	7,478,000	341,081	470,000
Pennsylvania	9,426,989	9,844,000	473,191	654,000
Totals	55,483,948	63,377,000	2,808,549	4,364,000

## Exodus Of Southern Negroes

Census Bureau preliminary figures on racial populations of the South show that all the states of this region have been experiencing what a previous report had revealed as taking place in Alabama, migration of Negroes in great numbers from the South to the industrial states of other regions.

Unlike Alabama, however, where there was an actual loss in Negro population in the decade 1940 to 1950, the South as a whole showed a slight gain in numbers of non-white people (mostly Negroes). But that gain was much less than the excess of births over deaths during the period. Seven of the 13 Southern states suffered a net loss in non-white population.

The South's gain in white population was 16 per cent, as compared with a national gain in the decade of 14.5 per cent. The regional gain in non-white population was one-half of 1 per cent.

The figures are explained by statistics from eight leading industrial non-South states, where non-white population gained 55 per cent during the decade. Negroes simply have been leaving the South for industrial opportunities elsewhere.

In some respects these changes are good. They may mean a lessening of some tensions in the South. The wider distribution of Negroes should result in an improvement of their general lot. Those who remain in the South have reason to hope for more consideration, politically, educationally and economically.

This exodus, however, warrants serious reflection by the South. Industrial opportunities in this region have been increasing. That accounts in part for the large increase in white population. Details of population movements in the decade, not yet announced, will probably show a large migration of white population into the South from other regions. Negro workers have been moving out while white workers have been moving in. That can hardly be considered altogether satisfactory.

## Census Shows Kentucky Has 10th Largest Rural Population

Washington, Nov. 14 (U.P.)—Final 1950 census figures showed today that New York has more city folk—12.5 million—than any other state, while Pennsylvania has more people living in the country.

Percentagewise, the District of Columbia has the largest proportion of its population living in the city. All its 800,000 residents are counted as city dwellers.

The top 10 states in total urban population are New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Missouri.

The 10 ranking states in rural population are Pennsylvania, Texas, North Carolina, Ohio, New York, California, Illinois, Georgia, Michigan, and Kentucky.

North Dakota leads percentage-wise in rural population, with 73 per cent of its 620,000 residents living in the country.

The 10 states with the largest percentage of rural population are North Dakota, Mississippi, Arkansas, South Dakota, North Carolina, West Virginia, Vermont, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Idaho.

## Quit South For 'Green Pastures'

WASHINGTON — Chance for better-paying jobs in the industrial areas of the country has lured Negroes from the South in surprisingly large numbers in the past 10 years. Census bureau figures released here indicate.

From 1940 to 1950, the non-white population of the South was virtually at a standstill, showing only a net gain of only 55,637 in the ten year period. During the same period, the white population in the 13 Southern states gained 4,454,354, or nearly 100 times that shown by the Negro population.

Correspondingly, in the ten year

period, the non-white population of eight major industrial states—California, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania rose from 2,808,549 to 4,354,000, a gain of 1,555,451. In the same ten year period the white population of those eight states rose 7,887,052.

Or to put it another way, in the South the white population gained about 16 per cent and the Negro population gained one-half per cent. However, in the eight industrial states the white population gained at least 14 per cent and the non-white population 55 per cent.

Seven southern states showed a drop in non-white population with Mississippi leading the list with a loss of 87,000. Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas also showed losses. Gains in non-white population was shown in Florida, with 90,000 increase, Virginia with 75,000, North Carolina, 75,000 and in Louisiana, South Carolina and Tennessee.

One of the contributing factors to this migration was job opportunities in defense production areas during World War II.

The Census bureau points out that these are only preliminary figures but they show a definite population trend.



# U.S. Census Figures Show Vast Exodus from South

## The Center of America

WASHINGTON—The "get out of the South" advice, which many leaders have been giving for the past few years, has borne fruit according to U.S. Census Bureau figures showing population growth in the past decade.

These figures indicate a definite trend toward the eight big industrial States of the North—California, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania—with a gain of 1,555,451 citizens.

Led by Mississippi—with a drop of 87,000—seven of the 13 Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas) showed declines in population, while Florida (90,000), Virginia (75,000) and North Carolina (75,000) along with Louisiana, South Carolina and Tennessee showed gains.

### War An Impetus

The mass migration got its impetus during the war years when many people left the South to take war jobs in the big industrial centers.

This theory is backed by the fact that from 1940 to 1950 the white population of the South gained 16 per cent while the colored population gained but one-half of one per cent.

In the eight industrial States the gain in white population—14 per cent—was outstripped by the colored gain of 55 per cent.

### Favorite Haven

New York, with a total colored population of 928,000, is the favorite haven for the migrants. Pennsylvania is second with 654,000, California (639,000) and Illinois (628,000) close in third and fourth. Ohio has 470,000, Michigan, 452,000; Missouri, 315,000 and New Jersey, 278,000.

## Many Areas of World Show Population Gain

By The Associated Press

NEW YORK—A spurt in population in large areas of the world has occurred in the post war period, according to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. statisticians.

In the United States the annual excess of births over deaths has averaged better than 15 per 1,000 population. This is above the level in the post-World War I period. Canada and New Zealand have

It's a good thing that Mr. Carl Daymon Snider is a phlegmatic man, self-contained and not readily excited. Otherwise he might be getting ideas. For it has just been determined by no less an official body than the Census Bureau that Mr. Snider resides smack on the population center of the United States. What this means is that if you added up the weight of everybody in the nation, and then cut the United States out of the globe and balanced it carefully on a finger, Mr. Snider's home at Olney, Ill. would be the place where it balanced. This proposition is a little difficult to prove, of course, so we'll just have to take the Census Bureau's word for it.

When you come right down to it, of course, there really is nothing remarkable in living right in the thick of the United States. Sometimes we new Yorkers, riding home on the subway or trying to board a Madison Avenue bus at 5:30 p. m. feel as though we were shouldering the entire universe. And even Mr. Snider knows that having the population center of the United States all to himself is no permanent honor. For the center moves, even as the population itself moves. In 1790 it was at Baltimore, and since then it has edged westward through Indiana and now to Illinois. Undoubtedly Mr. Snider will get off before it carries him into the Mississippi River. After all, a man can't go around riding population centers while he has corn and soybeans to tend, and two children to bring up. But it must be nice to bask in the limelight even for a short time. As long as we had to center around somebody, we're glad it was Mr. Snider. He seems like a nice fellow.

been keeping pace with the United States.

France, which had almost no population gain in 1949, has shown an annual increase of 7 per 1,000 since 1946. Exceptions to the upward swing are England, Wales, Australia, Scotland, Germany, Italy and Austria.

**Census Gives State Most City Dwellers**  
**Total Is 12,500,000; Rural Leader Is Pennsylvania**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (UP).—New York has more city dwellers—

12,500,000—than any other state but trails the District of Columbia in the percentage of its residents who live in cities. final 1950 census figures showed today.

By a quirk in city planning, Washington has the largest percentage of its population living in the city. All of its 800,000 residents are counted as city dwellers. The capital has no rural areas within its boundaries.

Pennsylvania, the Census Bureau reported, has more people living in the country than any other state, but North Dakota leads percentage-wise in rural population, with 73 per cent of its 620,000 residents living in the country.

The top ten states in city population are New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Missouri.

The ten ranking states in rural population are Pennsylvania, Texas, North Carolina, Ohio, New York, California, Illinois, Georgia, Michigan and Kentucky.

Following the District of Columbia with the largest percentage of urban population are New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio. For census purposes, the District of Columbia is classified as a state.

The ten states with the largest percentage of rural population are North Dakota, Mississippi, Arkansas, South Dakota, North Carolina, West Virginia, Vermont, South Carolina, Kentucky and Idaho.

# Top Fifth of U. S. Population Leads in Income

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—(AP)—The top fifth of the United States population gets nearly half of the nation's money income while the bottom fifth gets only 3 per cent, the Census Bureau reported today.

This was disclosed by a preliminary analysis of information gathered in the 1950 census. Families and "unrelated individuals," that is, individuals not forming part of families, were asked what money income they had in 1949.

The distribution of income among them was as follows:

Highest fifth—47 per cent.  
Second highest fifth—24 per cent.

Third fifth—17 per cent.  
Fourth fifth—9 per cent.  
Poorest fifth—3 per cent.

The release did not go into the fact that a much bigger percentage of the big incomes is taken in income taxes than is the case with small incomes. It did note that the analysis does not take account of money income. Many farmers, for example, have substantial income in forms other than cash.

The Census Bureau said: "Incomes are somewhat more unequally distributed in the South than in other regions. In the Northeast, West and North Central regions the wealthiest 20 per cent received between 45 and 47 per cent of the income, whereas the upper fifth in the South received about 50 per cent.

"The greater disparity of incomes in the South may be attributed in part to the fact that this region contains a much larger proportion of farm residents who usually receive a part of their income in the form of goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in cash.

"Also important may be the fact that the South contained about three-fifths of the non-white families and unrelated individuals, who are concentrated in the lower income groups. The distribution of aggregate money income among southern white non-farm residents was about the same as the distribution among all non-farm groups in the other regions.

"There was a greater variation in the distribution of income among the 10 largest States than among regions. Although the share of the income received by the

poorest 20 per cent varied little from one State to another (about 3 per cent), the share received by the highest fifth ranged from 44 per cent in Massachusetts, Michigan, and Ohio to 49 per cent in Missouri, New York, and Texas.

## Population Growth Raises World Problem

About a century and a half ago the Rev. T. R. Malthus started a big argument by promulgating his theory that the world's population tends to increase more rapidly than its means of feeding that population. Political economists have been changing their minds about it ever since. Some of them are swinging toward pro-Malthusian thinking now.

World population is increasing at the rate of about twelve and a half million a year. Food production isn't increasing as fast as the number of people demanding food, it is said. As a result, an estimated 60 per cent of the human race doesn't have enough to eat.

Wars and famines used to be depended on to keep population down to the limits of food supply. They may still be inevitable unless either the population is checked or the supply of food is boosted.

This situation may have political effects. Prof. John B. Conliffe of the University of California predicted recently that unless Asia's hungry millions are fed, "they will fall victims to the Soviet power system within another generation. Arms will not win the allegiance of hungry people."

So the Malthusian alternative shapes up a little differently today: We must either find a way to feed the hungry peoples of the world, or else they will turn to Russia in their effort to solve their problem.



# Ga. Citizens *Afro-American* Quitting State *Sat 9-22-51* Census Shows *Baltimore Md.*

WASHINGTON (NNPA) The colored population of Georgia decreased by 2 per cent between 1940 and 1950, in contrast to an increase of 16.8 per cent in the white population, according to figures from the 1950 census released Tuesday by Roy V. Peel, director of the Census Bureau.

While the Census Bureau gave no explanation of this decline in the colored population, it can be attributed only to the migration of colored people from the State to Northern industrial centers where better employment opportunities and higher wages are the attractions.

## Lose 21,440 in 10 Years

Georgia's colored population of 1,085,445 in 1940 has dwindled to 1,064,005 in 1950, the Census Bureau reported, while the white population increased from 2,038,278 to 2,380,573. The colored population is approximately 32 per cent of the State's total population of 3,444,578.

Of the total colored population, 491,536 live in urban centers (places of 2,500 inhabitants or more), and the remainder, 572,469, live in rural areas. A total of 505,951 are males and 558,054 are females.



# COOK COUNTY TOPS 39 STATES IN POPULATION

*Interline*  
**4,726 Residents for  
Each Square Mile**  
*Wed. 8-8-51*  
*Cherry Hill*

Washington, Aug. 7 (AP)—Cook county, with 52 per cent of the total Illinois population, has more people than any one of 39 states.

Its 4,508,792 residents also are more than the combined population of the nine smallest states.

The census bureau reports these other facts, based on the 1950 population count:

Seventeen Illinois counties have more than 100 residents for each square mile of land.

Cook county tops the list with 4,726 residents for each square mile.

## 156 Per Mile in Illinois

Illinois as a whole has 156 persons a square mile. The average for the state outside Cook county is 77.

Pope county in Southern Illinois is the most sparsely settled with 15 persons for each square mile of land. Its population—5,779.

Following are Illinois' 102 counties, the final 1950 census count and the number of persons for each square mile:

Adams, 64,690, 74.7; Alexander, 20,316, 90.7; Bond, 14,157, 37.0; Boone, 17,070, 60.3; Brown, 7,132, 23.2; Bureau, 17,711, 43.4; Calhoun, 6,898, 26.6; Carroll, 18,946, 40.5; Cass, 15,097, 40.8; Champaign, 106,100, 106.1.

Christian, 38,816, 54.7; Clark, 17,362, 24.4; Clay, 17,445, 37.6; Clinton, 22,594, 45.4; Coles, 40,332, 79.5; Cook, 4,508,792, 4,726.2; Crawford, 21,137, 47.8; Cumberland, 10,496, 30.2; DeKalb, 40,781, 64.1; Dewitt, 16,894, 42.3.

## 467.1 for Du Page

Douglas, 16,706, 39.8; Du Page, 154,599, 467.1; Edgar, 23,407, 37.3; Edwards, 9,056, 40.2; Effingham, 21,675, 44.9; Fayette, 24,582, 34.2; Ford, 15,901, 32.6; Franklin, 48,685, 112.2; Fulton, 43,716, 50.0; Gallatin, 9,818, 29.9.

Green, 18,852, 34.7; Grundy, 19,217, 44.5; Hamilton, 12,256, 28.2; Hancock, 25,790, 32.4; Hardin, 7,530, 41.1;

Henderson, 8,416, 22.1; Henry, 46,492, 56.3; Iroquois, 32,348, 28.8; Jackson, 38,124, 63.2; Jasper, 12,266, 24.8.

Jefferson, 35,892, 62.5; Jersey, 15,264, 40.8; Jo Daviess, 21,459, 34.9; Johnson, 8,729, 25.3; Kan, 150,388, 291.4; Kankakee, 73,524, 108.1; Kendall, 12,115, 37.9; Knox, 54,366, 74.8; Lake, 179,097, 391.9; La Salle, 100,610, 87.3; Lawrence, 20,539, 54.9.

Lee, 36,451, 50; Livingston, 37,809, 36.3; Logan, 30,671, 49.3; McDonough, 28,199, 48.5; McHenry, 50,656, 82.9; McLean, 76,577, 65.3; Macon, 98,853, 171.3; Macoupin, 44,210, 50.7; Madison, 182,307, 249.4; Marion, 41,700, 71.9.

## 279.4 for Peoria County

Marshall, 13,025, 33; Mason, 15,326, 28.3; Massac, 13,594, 55.3; Menard, 9,639, 30.9; Mercer, 17,374, 31.3; Monroe, 13,282, 35; Montgomery, 32,460, 46; Morgan, 35,568, 63; Moultrie, 13,171, 38.2; Ogle, 33,429, 44.2.

Peoria, 174,347, 279.4; Perry, 21,684, 48.9; Platt, 13,970, 32; Pike, 22,155, 26.7; Pope, 5,779, 15.2; Pulaski, 13,639, 66.9; Putnam, 4,746, 28.6; Randolph, 31,673, 53.3; Richland, 16,889, 46.4; Rock Island, 133,558, 318.

St. Clair, 205,995, 307.5; Saline, 33,420, 87; Sangamon, 131,484, 149.4; Schuyler, 9,613, 22.1; Scott, 7,245, 28.9; Shelby, 24,434, 31.7; Stark, 8,721, 30.0; Stephenson, 41,595, 73.2; Tazewell, 76,165, 116.6; Union, 20,500, 49.5.

Vermilion, 87,079, 97.0; Wabash, 14,651, 66.3; Warren, 21,981, 40.6; Washington, 14,460, 25.6; Wayne, 20,933, 29.3; White, 20,935, 41.8; Whiteside, 49,336, 71.5; Will, 134,336, 159; Williamson, 48,621, 113.3; Winnebago, 152,385, 293.0; Woodford, 21,335, 39.7.



# Census Shows Negro Gain In Kansas City

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—  
Between 1940 and 1950 the colored  
population of Kansas increased by  
14.7 per cent in contrast to an in-  
crease of 5.4 per cent in the white  
population, according to figures from  
the 1950 Census of Population re-  
leased last Thursday by Roy V. Peel,  
Director of the Census.

The figures show that the popu-  
lation of the state grew from 1,601,028  
in 1940 to 1,905,299 in 1950, repre-  
senting an increase of 5.8 per cent.  
In the same period, the white popu-  
lation increased from 1,734,496 to  
1,828,901, while the colored popula-  
tion grew from 66,532 to 76,338.

The present colored population  
is about evenly divided between  
males and females. The figures  
show that Kansas has 38,164 colored  
males and 38,174 colored females.



# Census Indicates Number of Children in N. O. Doubled

## Under-Five-Years Group in Big Increase for Decade

A preliminary report on the 1950 population census released Thursday by Roy V. Peel, census bureau director, shows that the New Orleans standard metropolitan area (1) has twice as many children under the five-year age as it did 10 years ago, (2) has a large proportion of married persons and (3) has a small average size household.

The report includes statistics for the city of New Orleans proper and the New Orleans metropolitan area which includes all of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard parishes.

The increases in the under-five-years age group from 1940 to 1950 was 99 per cent for whites and 135 per cent for nonwhites in the metropolitan area and, in New Orleans proper, 84 per cent for whites and 115 per cent for nonwhites.

Two out of every three persons over 14 living in the metropolitan area are married. The ratio is the same for the city.

The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area and the city was 3.4 persons.

As for the straight population figures, in the city of New Orleans it increased from 494,537 in 1940 to a 1950 census figure of 572,300, a gain of 16 per cent. Between the 1930 and the 1940 census, the city grew at a rate of 7.8 per cent.

The city population includes 374,100 whites and 198,200 nonwhites. Women outnumber men, 303,700 to 268,600.

The population of the metropolitan area increased from 552,244 in 1940 to 686,700 in 1950. This represents a gain in white population of from 392,463 in 1940 to 459,400 in 1950, or 17 per cent. The nonwhite population expanded even more—from 159,781 in 1940 to 227,300 in 1950, or a gain of 42 per cent.

These growths in population brought with them a correspond-

ing (12 per cent) increase in the area's labor force, which swelled from 240,313 in 1940 to 270,200 in 1950. In the city proper, the labor force increased only five per cent to its present total of 230,200. (The labor force includes the employed, the unemployed and the armed forces.)

Although the actual number of persons in the labor force increased, the ratio to total population fell, largely due to the rise in school enrollment among persons 14 to 24 years old. This was true in both the city and the metropolitan area.

The increase since 1940 in the proportion of women in the labor force that characterized many other metropolitan areas did not occur here, even though the actual number of working women increased.

The decline since 1940 in the proportion in the labor force was even more marked in the nonwhite population in the metropolitan area, again largely because of an increase in school enrollments. The proportion for nonwhite men dropped from 81 per cent in 1940 to 74 per cent in 1950 and, for nonwhite women, a decline of from 43 per cent in 1940 to 36 per cent in 1950 was recorded.

In the New Orleans labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940—from 18 per cent to 6 per cent. The decline for the metropolitan area was similar—from 19 per cent to 6 per cent.

The 252,300 employed civilians in the metropolitan area in 1950 represent an increase of 29 per cent over 1940 in this category. Of this number, 85 per cent were working full time (35 hours or more per week).

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area was greatest (34 per cent) among wage and salary workers, including both private and government workers. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, remained relatively stable.

The generally high employment level was reflected in family in-

## Louisiana

come statistics. The average (median) family income in the metropolitan area in 1949 was \$2756. There was a gap in this category between white (\$3341) and nonwhite (\$1695) families.

For white families, the most common income level was \$2500-\$3000 and from \$3000-\$3500, with 11 per cent of the families in both of these classifications. For nonwhites, the most common income level was \$1500-\$2000 (19 per cent of families) and \$500-\$1000 (17 per cent of families).

The metropolitan census showed a highly mobile population, with 16 per cent of those over one year old living in a different house in April, 1950, from that in which they were living one year before.

Figures on school enrollment show 122,400 persons between ages 5 and 24 enrolled in schools in the metropolitan area, of which 99,600 are enrolled in the city proper. The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 84 per cent in 1950. This age group includes many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950.



# Population Goes *Afro-American* Up by 85,000

BALTIMORE  
Maryland's colored population has increased by more than 85,000 persons during the last ten years, it was shown this week, in a preliminary report of the 1950 census taken by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1940, the report showed, the non-white population figure was 302,763. In 1950, this figure stood at 388,014. *Feb. 9-22-51*

The white population during the same period grew from 1,518,481 to 1,954,987 persons. This constituted an increase of 28.7 per cent which is comparable to the 28.2 percentage increase among colored persons.

## Population Over 3 Million

According to the preliminary report, Maryland's total population in 1950 was 2,343,001 as compared to 1,821,244 ten years earlier. This latest figure reveals that colored persons now constitute one-sixth of the State population.

Gains in the State population, the figures disclosed, were most

marked among young children. Within the 10-year period, the number of children under five years of age increased by 121,539 or nearly 89 per cent.

## More Women than Men

The 1950 census was the first since 1910 to record more women than men within the population of the State.

In 1940, the State included 152,237 colored men and 150,526 women. By 1950, however, these figures increased to 193,887 colored men and 194,127 colored women.

The census figures also revealed that over 16 per cent of the colored persons in Maryland live in the city rather than rural areas. The corresponding percentage of whites living in the city is 83.4.

Of the colored citizens, 274,194 were living in the city in 1950 and 113,820 in rural areas. There was no percentage difference here, however, from figures reported in 1940.

## Population Growth

Population percentages of Maryland by color and sex were given as follows:

Color and sex	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950
Total .....	2,343,001	1,821,244	28.6
White .....	1,954,987	1,518,481	28.7
Non-white .....	388,014	302,763	28.2
Male .....	1,166,603	915,038	27.5
White .....	972,716	762,801	27.5
Non-white .....	193,887	152,237	27.4
Female .....	1,176,398	906,206	29.8
White .....	962,271	755,680	30.0
Non-white .....	194,127	150,526	29.0

## Percent distribution

	Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	The State 1950	The State 1940	Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
Total .....	1,615,902	727,099	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White .....	1,341,708	613,279	83.4	83.4	83.0	84.3
Non-white .....	274,194	112,820	16.6	16.6	17.0	15.7
Male .....	787,454	379,149	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White .....	653,760	318,956	83.4	83.4	83.0	84.1
Non-white .....	133,694	60,193	16.6	16.6	17.0	15.9
Female .....	828,448	347,950	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White .....	687,948	294,323	83.5	83.4	83.0	84.6
Non-white .....	140,500	53,627	16.5	16.6	17.0	15.4



# Mass Migration of Negroes from State Seen in Figures

Economic, Social Aspects of Findings Noted by Leaders

By ROD SPARROW

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 25—Mississippi, whose 1940 population was almost evenly divided between whites and nonwhites, is now predominantly white.

The census bureau reported in Washington Tuesday that the 1950 census showed the state had 1,188,429 white residents and 990,485 nonwhites.

Thus the nonwhite population, which accounted for 49.34 per cent of the state's total in 1940, has now dropped to where it represents only 45.41 per cent.

The change came about due to a 7.4 increase in the white population and an 8.1 drop in the number of nonwhites.

The bureau said that in its count the group designated as nonwhite consisted of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and other nonwhite races.

Leaders over the state immediately saw deep economic and social aspects, agreeing that the reduction in the nonwhite population, which is predominantly Negro, is the result of a mass Negro migration out of the state.

Spokesmen for Delta Council an organization of cotton growers and planters, said the loss of Negro population was due to a siphoning off of farm labor by industries during World War II and since.

But Percy Greene, Negro editor of the Jackson Advocate and president of the Mississippi Negro Democratic Association, said otherwise. Greene said many Negroes left the state because of tense racial relations, political pressure, social and economic conditions.

Frank E. Everett Jr. of Vicksburg, president of the Mississippi Economic Council, said he did not "agree that racial tension has caused this migration."

Trend the Other Way

"It is my belief," he said, "that the Negro feels he probably has

more liberty, possibly more opportunity elsewhere but I don't believe there has been any racial tension growing or developing here.

"I think," he said, "that the trend has been the other way—toward an awakening among the white people of their responsibilities to the Negro and to the fact that we did not, perhaps, shoulder it as soon as we should. There have been no signs of racial tension that I know of. Negroes have been voting in Democratic primaries without any friction."

He told of a proposal of the MEC, an organization devoted to the economic development of the state, under which \$100,000,000 would be spent over the next 20 years to equalize educational facilities in the state for both races and improve the entire school system.

"This movement," he said, "would result in vast benefits to the Negro—much more than to the whites."

"But it is my belief that it is the lures of other sections—rather than racial tension—which has drawn off so many of our Negroes."

Laid to World War II Needs W. M. Garrard Jr., chairman of Delta council's agricultural committee, said that "the loss of Negro population during the last 10-year period has been largely due to the siphoning off of labor from agricultural areas to fill demands of industry during World War II."

J. C. Baird Jr. of Indianola, chairman of the council's labor committee, said the area was declared a surplus labor area during that period and many workers were recruited by the US department of labor for work in out-of-area plants.

"Farmers, caught short on farm labor, turned to mechanized practices, including flame cultivation, mechanical pickers and other labor saving devices," Baird said.

"Stepped up defense work under the preparedness program has also attracted farm workers during more recent years, and it has been necessary to import seasonal farm labor into the Delta area to

fill peak seasonal demands for cotton choppers and pickers."

But, he said, mechanization has not displaced farm labor. Instead, he said, mechanization has been a "result of the farmers' attempt to fill labor shortages."

Greene disagreed.

He said, "Of course there has been a sharp displacement of Negro farm workers because of the mechanization of cotton agriculture. I don't think the full effect of mechanization has been reached yet and that's one of the chief economic causes of the migration."

Greene said another factor was "the fear caused among Negroes suspicious of the formation of the Dixiecrat movement." He pointed out that the period of mass migration was a period during which the late Sen. Thop G. Bilbo waged one bitter campaign pitched on the racial angle. Gov. Fielding L. Wright was quoted as telling Negroes that if they were dissatisfied with Mississippi they could leave and of a number of incidents in Mississippi which brought race relations to the foreground.

But, he said, "I think it (the predominance of the white population) should bring a lifting of the strained race relations. With better race relations, we (the Negroes) will get better economic conditions. But the type race relations we get will flow out of the kind of politics we develop."

H. L. Moseley, Delta district farm agent, said high industrial wages in the North and on the Pacific coast constituted one reason for the exodus.

"Others," he said, "migrate to industrial centers to join relatives or friends. However, some have returned to Mississippi because of high living costs and congested living conditions found in industrial areas."

In Memphis, most officials of the National Cotton Council did not want to comment on the subject, saying that it needs "more thorough analysis before making any statement."

But Claude Welch, director of the council's production and marketing division, said it indicated to him that "stepped-up industrial opportunities all over the country offer the Negro more economic opportunities and in the last 10 years he's taken advantage

of it."

"Like Baird, Welch said he wanted to emphasize that "mechanization of cotton is not displacing labor. It's replacing labor that's already left the farm. It is still leaving, as far as that's concerned."

## WHITES IN MISSISSIPPI NOW OUTNUMBER NEGROES

Census Bureau In Washington Reports Figures

NEGRO MIGRATION CITED

By The Associated Press

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 25—Mississippi, whose 1940 population was almost evenly divided between whites and nonwhites, is now predominantly white.

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Thus the non-white population, which accounted for 49.34 per cent of the state's total in 1940, has now dropped to where it represents only 45.41 per cent.

Leaders See Significance

The change came about due to a 7.4 increase in the white population and an 8.1 drop in the number of nonwhites.

The bureau said that in its count the group designated as non-white consisted of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and other non-white races.

Leaders over the state immediately saw deep economic and social aspects, agreeing that the reduction in the non-white population, which is predominantly Negro, is the result of a mass Negro migration out of the state.

Spokesmen for Delta Council, an organization of cotton growers and planters, said the loss of Negro population was due to a siphoning off of farm labor by industries during World War II and since.

But Percy Greene, Negro editor of the Jackson Advocate and president of the Mississippi Negro Democratic Association, said otherwise. Greene said many Negroes left the state because of tense racial relations, political pressure, social and economic conditions.

Frank E. Everett Jr. of Vicksburg, president of the Mississippi Economic Council, said he did not "agree that racial tension has caused this migration."

"It is my belief," he said, "that the Negro feels he probably has more liberty, possibly more oppor-

tunity, elsewhere, but I don't believe there has been any racial tension growing or developing here."

Council Leader Comments

"I think," he said, "that the trend has been the other way—toward an awakening among the white people of their responsibilities to the Negro and to the fact that we did not, perhaps, shoulder it as soon as we should."

J. C. Baird Jr. of Indianola, chairman of Delta Council's Labor Committee, said the area was declared a surplus area during the 1940-50 period and many workers were recruited by the United States Department of Labor for work in out-of-area plants.

Greene said another factor was "the fear caused among Negroes suspicious of the formation of the Dixiecrat movement."

But, he said, "I think it (the predominance of the white population) should bring a lifting of the strained race relations. With better race relations, we (the Negroes) will get better economic conditions."

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But Claude Welch, director of the Council's Production and Marketing Division, said it indicated to him that "stepped up industrial opportunities all over the country offer the Negro more economic opportunities and in the last 10 years he's taken advantage of it."

He said there was one point he wanted to emphasize: "Mechanization of cotton is not displacing labor. It's replacing labor that's already left the farm. It is still leaving, as far as that is concerned."

## Mississippi Negro Population Drops Far Below Whites

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25

The 1950 report of the U. S. Bureau of Census given out here Tuesday shows that the Negro population of the state of Mississippi has dropped far behind that of the white people of the state during the past ten years.

The Census Bureau report shows the 1950 population of the state to be 1,188,429 white, and 990,485 Negro, whereas in 1940 the population of the state was almost evenly divided.

Thus the non-white population, which accounted for 49.34 per cent of the state's total in 1940, has now



dropped to where it represents only 45.41 per cent.

The change came about due to a 7.4 increase in the white population and an 8.1 drop in the number of non-whites.

The bureau said that in its count the group designated as non-white consisted of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and other non-white races.

Leaders over the state immediately saw deep economic and social aspects, agreeing that the reduction in the non-white population, which is predominantly Negro, is the result of a mass Negro migration out of the state.

## Negro Population Drifts To Cities

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Grave concern is being shown in Mississippi over the continual drift of its Negro population to the larger industrial cities of the nation. The 1940 census of the United States showed the population of the state to be just about even. Today, the whites outnumber the Negro.

The nonwhite population in 1940 accounted for 49.34 per cent of the state's total. Now it represents only 45.41. The change it is said came about due to a 7.4 increase in the white population and an 8.1 drop in the number of non-whites.

The Washington census bureau said that nonwhites numbered Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and other nonwhite races.

White leaders over the state it is said, foresee the dawn of labor problems and deep economic and social aspects. They are in accord that the reduction in population, mostly Negroes, might be attributed to the drift of the latter to the larger industrial centers of the nation.

However, the Delta Council, a group of cotton growers and planters, attributed it to the mass migration of Negroes from the state to centers elsewhere during World War II.

Publisher Percy Green, of the Jackson Advocate and president of the Mississippi Negro Democratic Association, differs. The militant editor gave as the reason for the Negro exodus; tense racial relations, political pressure and social and economic conditions.

## Whites In Mississippi Gain Majority Since '40

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 27 (AP)—Mississippi, whose 1940 population was almost evenly divided between whites and nonwhites, now is predominantly white.

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Thus the nonwhite population, which accounted for 49.34 per cent of the state's total in 1940, has now dropped to where it represents only 45.41 per cent.

The change came because of a 7.4 per cent increase in the white population and an 8.1 per cent decline in the number of non-whites.

The Bureau said that its count the group designated as nonwhite consisted of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races.

Leaders over the state saw deep economic and social aspects in the report. They agreed that the reduction in the nonwhite population, which is predominantly Negro, is the result of heavy Negro migration out of the state.

Spokesmen for Delta Council, an organization of cotton growers and planters, said the loss of Negro population was due to a siphoning off of farm labor by industries during World War II and since.

But Percy Greene, Negro editor of The Jackson Advocate and president of the Mississippi Negro Democratic Association, disagreed. Greene said many Negroes left the state because of tense racial relations, political pressure, and social and economic conditions.

Frank E. Everett, Jr., Vicksburg, president of the Mississippi Economic Council, said he did not "agree that racial tension has caused this migration.

"It is my belief that the Negro feels he probably has more liberty, possibly more opportunity, elsewhere, but I don't believe there has been any racial tension growing or developing here.

### Lack of Responsibility Admitted

"I think that the trend has been the other way—toward an awakening among the white people of their responsibilities to the Negro and to the fact that we did not, perhaps, shoulder it as soon as we should."

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But, he said, "I think it (the predominance of the white population) should bring a lifting of the strained race relations. With better race relations, we (the Negroes) will get better economic conditions."

### Council Refuses To Comment

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## Negro Voters Threaten To Dominate In Miss.

By JAMES B. LAFOURCHE

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Some day the Negro voting populace of Mississippi is going to awaken, and there'll be more Negroes in congress than there were during Reconstruction.

Reason for this prognosis are the recent statistics made available to Secretary of State Heber Laddner by the United States census bureau. The report discloses that 46 of the state's 82 counties have white majorities, with Negroes predominant in 29 counties.

It is the Mississippi Delta where the heaviest Negro population is to be found because this section has always provided the farmer with cheap labor, the mainstay of the state's agriculture economy.

White dominance holds sway in regard to legislative apportionment which had its birth in the state's 1890 constitution.

With a Negro population over riding that of the whites back in the beginning of the early '90's, scheming politicians in order to preserve so-called white supremacy enacted legislation to prevent the Negro from becoming a dangerous elector.

Here is the breakdown by counties alphabetically arranged in which Negroes have the majority:

County	Negro	White
Amite .....	10,437	8,823
Bolivar .....	42,945	19,860
Carroll .....	8,829	6,663
Claiborne .....	8,932	3,010
Clay .....	10,095	7,660
Coahoma .....	35,532	13,702
Copiah .....	16,278	14,209
Grenada .....	9,823	9,001
Holmes .....	24,466	8,824
Humphreys .....	16,066	7,013
Issaquena .....	3,347	1,617
Jefferson .....	8,416	2,887
Jeff Davis .....	8,810	6,890
Kemper .....	9,287	6,466
LeFlore .....	35,107	16,482
Madison .....	24,925	8,926
Marshall .....	17,730	7,374
Noxubee .....	14,864	5,117
Panola .....	17,472	13,782
Prentiss .....		
(Quitman) ..	15,618	10,183
Sharkey .....	9,170	3,707
Sunflower .....	38,025	17,872
Tallahatchie .....	19,355	11,078
Tate .....	10,364	7,640
Tunica .....	17,719	3,939
Warren .....	20,042	19,524
Washington .....	46,281	23,436
Wilkinson .....	9,755	4,358
Yazoo .....	13,632	13,632

Thus we have a total of 52 counties with more whites than Negroes dominating 79 of the 140 votes in the House of Representatives. The remaining 30, predominantly Negro, boss only 61.

Twelve counties with only three members each, control one-fourth of the vote in the lower house. They also have approximately one-fourth of the state's population. Eight of them have Negro majorities.

The remaining 70 counties split the other 102 lower house seats between them, an average of one and one-half representatives per county. An inconsistency is noted, however, for in Holmes county with 8,000 whites, and 24,000 Negroes, there are three votes, whereas in Harrison county, with 70,000 whites and 13,000 Negroes, there is only one and a half.

Most noticeable is that wherever the white population is the largest, the vote is less. And where the Negro population is largest, the more votes are represented.

So out of a population of 2,178,914 people, 986,707 are Negroes, of whom 20,000 are said to have voted in the first primary of the recent gubernatorial election.



# U. S. NEGRO POPULATION DRIFTING TO CITIES SAYS CENSUS REPORTS

*Black Dispatch 35 Miss*  
**Mississippi Editor Says Race Tensions And  
Economic Conditions Cause of Exodus**

## **DELTA COUNCIL SAYS WAR WORK CAUSED MIGRATION**

*Oct. 10 - 6 - 51*  
**JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)**—Grave concern is being shown in Mississippi over the continual drift of its Negro population to the larger industrial cities of the nation.

The 1940 census of the United States showed the population of the state to be just about equal today. The whites outnumber the Negro.

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# State's Population City's Population Set at 14,830,192 At 8,001,360 Aug. 1

~~Revised Figure~~ ~~Revised Figure~~  
Figure As of April 1, 1950 Health Dept. Adds 'Natural

## Tops Year-Ago Estimate

ALBANY, Aug. 15 (AP).—New York State's population, estimated last year at 14,741,445, was officially announced today as 14,830,192.

There was little change in any county estimated population figures and the final tabulation of the Census Bureau. The figures show the population as of April 1, 1950. *Thus, 8,163*

In eleven counties—Columbia, Dutchess, Franklin, Genesee, Madison, Orleans, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Tompkins and Ulster—the official total was lower than the estimate. The remaining fifty-one counties showed increases. *New York*

Kings County had the greatest population, 2,738,175, while Hamilton County, with 4,105, had the smallest population.

The official population by counties:

Albany...	239,386
Allegany...	43,784
Bronx...	1,451,277
Broome...	184,698
Cattaraugus...	77,901
Cayuga...	70,136
Chautauqua...	135,189
Chemung...	86,827
Chenango...	39,138
Clinton...	53,622
Columbia...	43,182
Cortland...	37,158
Delaware...	44,420
Dutchess...	136,781
Essex...	899,238
Franklin...	44,830
Fulton...	51,021
Genesee...	47,584
Greene...	28,754
Hamilton...	4,105
Herkimer...	61,407
Jefferson...	85,521
Kings...	2,738,175
Lewis...	22,521
Livingston...	400,257
Madison...	46,214
Monroe...	487,632
Montgomery...	59,594
Nassau...	672,765
New York...	1,960,101
Niagara...	189,992
Oneida...	222,855
Onondaga...	341,719
Ontario...	60,172
Orange...	152,255
Orleans...	29,832
Oswego...	77,181
Otsego...	50,763
Putnam...	20,307
Queens...	1,550,849
Rensselaer...	132,607
Richmond...	191,555
Rockland...	89,276
St. Lawrence...	98,897
Saratoga...	74,869
Schenectady...	142,497
Schoharie...	22,703
Schuyler...	14,182
Seneca...	29,253
Steuben...	91,439
Suffolk...	276,129
Sullivan...	40,731
Tioga...	30,166
Tompkins...	59,122
Ulster...	92,621
Warren...	39,205
Washington...	47,144
Wayne...	57,323
Westchester...	625,816
Wyoming...	32,822
Yates...	17,615

## Increase' to U. S. Figure

Reflecting an increase of births over deaths since the last Federal census, New York City's population is 8,001,360, based on the census estimate for April 1, 1950, plus a "natural increase," the Health Department disclosed yesterday. *Thus, 8,163*

This increase was shown as the difference between 201,372 resident births and 100,012 resident deaths, thus adding 101,360 to the Census Bureau estimate of 7,900,000 population. *New York*

In arriving at the new population figure, health officials did not take into account migration in or out of the city or non-resident births or deaths in the sixteen months ended July 31.

In the first seven months of this year there were 90,024 resident births against 45,321 resident deaths, giving a natural increase of population of 44,703 between Jan. 1 and July 31.



## Negroes Leaving Oklahoma

Figures released last week by Roy V. Peel, director of the census, reveal Oklahoma lost, during the past decade 3.4 percent of its white population and 13.5 percent of its non-white population.

While the actual census figures show 31,510 non-whites departed from Oklahoma during the period from 1940 to 1950, there is no definite way one can tell how many Negroes were in this group for the reason the census enumerators classified Negroes along with Indians, Japanese and Chinese as non-white.

The 1940 census figures when broken down to race, however, showed in Oklahoma there was 168,849 Negroes and 63,849 Indians. Any one familiar with the situation in Oklahoma, respecting race, realizes that the Japanese and Chinese are inconsequential, so far as population figures are concerned.

Just why the government in counting its citizens would classify Negroes with non-citizens is inconceivable, and we believe the NAACP should register a protest against any such classification. The non-white grouping of the federal enumerator is just as absurd as the classification provided for in the Oklahoma constitution which designates all Indians as white people. We observe also that Mexicans, who have no evidence of Indian or other non-white background are also classified as white. Just what special technique was adopted by enumerators in determining the ethnic background of a Mexican, when they peeped inside the home of the folk born below the Rio Grande is rather confusing. Some of them may have blundered in their conclusions as have white conductors on trains who occasionally persist in classifying this writer as other than a Negro.

Whereas most of the Negro population during the early years of Oklahoma's life lived on the farm the 1950 census reveals that the population shift in the past fifty years just about evenly divides the Negro between urban and rural dwellings. And we presume the perhaps 25,000 who took French leave and went mostly to the Western states during the period of the 2nd World War, have also entered urban life and semi-skilled labor.

One of the interesting bits of information in the new release from the census bureau is that there are today more non-white females in Oklahoma than males. While the figures are confusing because the black man is lumped in with Chinese, Japanese and Indians, it is safe to say that this is not entirely a true picture of black life in Oklahoma for the reason most of the Japanese and Chinese living in all of the states as well as Oklahoma are usually males. The actual figures show there are as of 1950 102,594 non-white females and 98,202 non-white males in Oklahoma. The figures also disclose that a larger percentage of elderly people live in Oklahoma as compared with the 1940 figures which reflect the rush of the younger generation to fairer fields of opportunity.

One thing the politicians might note while surveying the above picture is that Oklahoma Negroes who have departed from their nativity have had much to do with the limitation of two congressmen and have assisted materially in adding a large number of congressmen in Pacific coast states.

Chambers of Commerce and other organizations in Oklahoma interested in increasing the population of the this state should make serious inquiry into the factors causing such a large percentage of the black population to leave this commonwealth. It is embarrassing to say the least to observe the deminishing population. Does the shift from the country to urban centers reflect the rapid erosion of our soil? Does the departure of so many citizens evidence and reflect the effect of race prejudice? It is disconcerting to say the least to feel our social and economic organization has become a centrifugal force. One thing is certain, our politicians who are having to pull up stakes and come back home from Washington should reflect seriously over the treatment accorded Negroes in this state. This is one occasion when the philosophy of Booker T. Washington comes into bold relief. Washington oftentimes told white Southerners:

"No man can hold another man down in the ditch without getting down in the ditch with his advisor."



## Negro Population In South Shows 3 Per Cent Rise in 10 Years

*Beach*  
CHARLESTON, S. C. — (AP) — According to a report issued by the local office of the U. S. Department of Commerce, the Negro population throughout the whole of the south has increased about three percent in the last 10 years.

*Sept. 6-9-51*  
The Negro population in 1950 was logged at 10,208,000, against 9,904,619 for 1947.

Out of a total of 47,197,000 persons in the south last year, 10,316,000 were non-white.

In school enrollment the report said that Negroes showed an increase of 12 percent.



# Colored Population Trails in Memphis

1950 Census Shows Whites Increased 57% Since 1940; Non-White. Only 6%

(NNPA — The colored population of Memphis, Tenn., is growing at a slower rate than that of the white, according to preliminary figures on the characteristics of that metropolitan area, released Friday by Roy V. Peel, director of the Census Bureau.

During the last decade, the total population of Memphis increased from 358,250 on April 1, 1940, to 482,400 on April 1, 1950. Between 1940 and 1950, the white population of the metropolitan area of that city increased from 202,955 to 317,900, a gain of 57 per cent.

In the same period, the colored population increased from 155,295 in 1940 to 164,400 in 1950, a gain of only 6 per cent.

A large proportion of colored persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 69 per cent, which compared favorably with the total of 70 per cent for whites. Seventeen per cent were single, of whom 19 per cent were males and 15 per cent were females.

## 85 Per Cent Have Own Household

Of the 34,900 colored married couples in the metropolitan area, 85 per cent had their own households. Report states that colored couples more frequently had "doubled-up" living arrangements than white couples.

The report indicates a drop in the proportion of colored persons in the labor force over the 10-year period, due, in part, to the sharp rise in school enrollment for the colored population in the age bracket 14 to 24 years old. The report attributes the drop also to the change in the age composition among colored adults.

The number in the 25 to 44 age group, for whom the proportion in the labor force is relatively large, declined over the past decade, while the number of older white persons increased over this period.

## 5,900 Persons Unemployed

Of the 119,800 colored persons 14 years and over, only 70,000 were in the labor force, of whom 5,900 were unemployed. The proportion of col-

ored males in the labor force was 80 per cent in 1950, as compared with about 85 per cent in 1940.

The proportion of colored women remained relatively unchanged over the decade at about 40 per cent for the metropolitan area as a whole, but there was a decline from 45 to 41 per cent for colored women living in the city proper.

Colored families and individuals have lower incomes, on an average than the white population. In 1949, the median income of colored families and individuals, \$1,348, in the metropolitan area, was only about 44 per cent of that received by white families and individuals, \$3,085.

## Incomes of 11,000 Under \$550

Of the 53,300 colored families and individuals reporting incomes, 11,000 had incomes under \$500, 8,900 had incomes between \$500 and \$999, 8,400 had incomes between \$1,000 and \$1,499, 9,300 had incomes between \$1,500 and \$1,999, 6,700 had incomes between \$2,000 and \$2,499, 3,900 had incomes between \$2,500 and \$2,999;

A total of 1800 had incomes of between \$3,000 and \$3,499; 1200, between \$3,500 and \$3,999; 500, between \$4,000 and \$4,499; 200, between \$4,500 and \$4,999; 200, between \$5,000 and \$5,999; 100, between \$6,000 and \$6,999; 100, between \$7,000 and \$9,999, and \$00 had incomes of \$10,000 and over.

paid whites and the colored population has increased only 6 per cent in 10 years.

While the median income of colored families and individuals in the metropolitan area in 1949 was \$1,348 (approximately 44 per cent of that paid whites), white families and individuals received \$3,085. "Non-white couples more frequently had 'double-up' couples," the report added.

While the number of children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than other age group the increase was greater for non-whites. The report also revealed that the non-white population had about the same median age (28.9 in 1950 as compared with 30.0 years in 1949) as the white.

## No Place to Move

The average number of persons in colored households in the city in 1950 was approximately equal to that for all households, the report shows. It also reveals that the proportion of persons moving was less among colored people within the metropolitan area than among the total population.

A drop in the proportion of colored persons in the labor force is also noted, credited in part to a sharp rise in school enrollment of these persons in the 14 to 24 age group and the change in age composition. The number in the 25-44 age group declined over the decade while the number of older persons increased.

The proportion of colored men in the labor force dropped from 85 per cent in 1940 to 80 per cent in 1950, the report reveals, while that of colored women remained relatively unchanged, 40 per cent for the metropolitan area as a whole; however, there was a decline from 45 to 41 per cent for city residents.

## Memphis Ties Wages to Color

Non-White Population

Shows Only 6% Gain

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Two of the most interesting facts brought out in a preliminary report on the 1950 Census in Memphis by the Census Bureau are that colored workers earn less than half the amount



## Texas Has Her "Okies"

We recall distinctly the statement made several years ago in Houston by the then Governor Allred of Texas, during an address to the National Negro Business League that a million Negroes were numbered among the population of that state, but if the census report arriving in the Black Dispatch office is correct around 200,000 citizens of color have departed from the Lone Star state since the Allred declaration.

Before us is a preliminary report under date of April 1 from the department of census which gives the non-white population of Texas as 886,000. It should be kept in mind that the Mexican population is classified as white, while non-whites include Negroes, Indians, Japanese and Chinese. It is not entirely clear to us just why Negroes should be segregated away from the main American family and classified along with foreign elements such as Indians, Chinese and Japanese, but one must give recognition to this fact in determining the black population from the Red river south to Galveston, and from El Paso back to Texarkana.

In Oklahoma Indians are classified constitutionally as whites, and in Virginia they are classified as blacks. We do hope some day there will come reasonable classification of citizenship and sensible standardization in this mythical and nonsensical designation of the races. The Indians are white in Oklahoma because they were rich in the ownership of land in Oklahoma during the period of statehood. They are black in Virginia for the simple reason there they are the poorest and most destitute unit of first Americans in all of the states. Thus we observe the unreasonable approach made to the question of race. Mexicans, incidentally, down Texas way have much material possessions. We presume for this reason alone they are annexed to the white population.

But getting back to the Texas black folk. Like the Okies from Oklahoma they have under pressure of disfranchisement and other forms of demoted citizenship status moved towards the West. We said sometime ago that the census reports this year were going to show the Negro had become the pivot in perhaps a half dozen states in the West, upon which future elections would hang. This possibly is true with Arizona, California, Washington, Colorado and New Mexico.

War work has been and is the instrumentality that has caused a constant stream of rural Negroes to leave Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas, and drift into the western areas. California has perhaps profited most from this influx of new citizens. The census reports show that in the last decade 3,678,613 Americans have crossed the Rocky mountains and entered the Pacific coast region. It is entirely possible that the majority of black Texans who have sought other state adoptions have gone to the Golden West and are now out of range of the political earthquakes to which they were born, embracing now the volcanic explosions of the coastal area.

The reports sent us do not include preliminary estimates of what has happened to the non-white population of Oklahoma, but we are sure that much of the reason why Oklahoma is losing two representatives in Congress results from the departure of Negro citizens to a more favorable political climate. The circulation of this publication has increased especially in New Mexico, Arizona and California across the

past ten years, indicating clearly what is happening to the sons and daughters of those men who populated Oklahoma in 1889.

One of the unusual phenomena of the current census is the remarkable increase in the female population. This, according to the enumerators, is general over the United States, and the census reports show there has been a definite trend toward urban centers on the part of the total population.

Out of these incomplete figures regarding the population of the United States, Negroes can see definite advantages coming to America's largest minority group through the shift of the black population toward the West. Unlike the East and North, the West is sparsely populated and it takes fewer Negroes in the West to become the political pivot upon which elections hang. Succeeding congresses are going to find senators and representatives from this area speaking out in the interest of the black man's rights and citizenship for the reason the black vote has become effective in these political subdivisions.

'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good. Following the first world war, because of the influx of Negroes into such states as Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York, we saw legislation enacted for black men by congressmen and senators coming from those states, who knew their election depended upon the black vote. The rapid exodus of black voters to the West means that this segment of a minority group, shown disrespect and disfranchised in the states where they were born, are hereafter going to wield effective influence upon the atmosphere of slavocracy. God moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform. These Negroes, as they look back towards home from their adopted abode can in truth exclaim, "The stone that was cast aside has now become the head of the corner."



## U. S. Negro Population On Increase

The preliminary census information now available shows the Negro population in the United States has made a 15 per cent increase during the last decade. As to actual figures, in round numbers the black population in the United States was 12,865,518 in 1940, while the figures compiled in 1950 show a present total of 14,894,000. *Black*

While the census figures on Negroes in the United States has hung around 13,000,000 for the past twenty years, it is rather revealing and illuminating to know that during the period when the Negro was the recipient of higher wages and better housing, which of course works for better health, the birth rate has leaped so far ahead of the death rate as to produce this astounding result. *7-28-51*

It will be interesting to interpret this census report from the angle just suggested for it will be easy when the full report is made to examine the areas where the black man and woman, during the war years, received war defense salaries and lived in something other than the traditional shack as contrasted against those areas where he retained practically the economic status quo. This report will be an interesting study from this angle. Did this increase or budge in population develop in the rural or urban centers?

We have not seen this preliminary report as referred to above and predicate our remarks solely upon an editorial appearing in a recent issue of the Amsterdam News. It could be that the aura of liberalism has increased the fecundity of the black woman. There are many strange reactions stemming from the mountain top of hope and faith. Here is a field rich with contemplation and study for the sociologists of our day. *3-5-51*

The editorial from the Amsterdam News follows:

"According to preliminary census information released recently by the United States Department of Commerce, the Negro population increased in 1950 to a high of 14,894,000 above the 1940 mark of 12,865,518, amounting to a gain of 15.8 per cent. These figures definitely indicate the Negro is becoming a more potent figure in this country.

"This report also reveals that 9,120,000 Negroes have been placed in the urban community dwellers' classification while approximately 5,744,000 continue to live in rural districts where 3,197,000 are reported to be living on farms. An unfortunate note, however, is apparent in the field of housing between whites and non-whites (including Negroes, Japanese, Indians, Chinese, Puerto Ricans and other non-white races.)

"Despite the fact that there has been an increase of 10 per cent since 1940 in the number of housing units being occupied by non-whites, a 23 per cent hike was attained for whites. This shows a 13 per cent difference in dwelling unit erections while only 7 per cent separates the non-whites in increased population.

These figures seem to point to the Negro being 'a victim' when it comes to erecting new housing units.

"In the employment field, figures show that the non-white population has moved both forward and backward during the past year. In spite of the fact that non-white incomes scurried to an average of \$1,200 for males, the white average skyrocketed to \$2,500. The identical two-one ratio also prevailed in the female category with the non-white worker earning an average of \$500 per year as compared to \$1,100 for white women.

"The old saying: 'Last to be hired; first to be fired; do twice as much work for half as much pay' is slowly fading, thanks to the FEPC movement. But these figures tend to bring out the point that it still exists.

"On the other hand, the increase in the Negro population illustrates our opportunity to soar to greater heights. If we take advantage of our vote and support candidates who stand for equal rights, there is no telling how great our gains will be next year. At any rate, we have come a long way in the last 88 years."